Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, January 28, 1818.

Volume 29.) (Number 1443.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
21st *of January* 1818.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that a ROYAL SALUTE be fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of the conclusion, on the 6th of this month, of a TREATY OF PEACE between the BRITISH GOVERNMENT and MAHA RAJAH MULHAR ROW HOLKAR, of which important event, official information has been this day received.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of JOHN WILLIAM REEL late of Bombay Baker deceased, may be granted to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, ROBERT EDWARD STEPHENSON, MATTHEW THEODOSIUS DENNIS DE VITRE, and MANSFIELD FORBES, of the same place Esquires, or any of them, on behalf of themselves & JAMES GATHORNE REMINGTON, of the City of London Esquire, who are Mortgage and Bond Creditors on the Estate of the said deceased, and which applicatiou hath been made, by and with the consent of Mrs. MARGARET REEL his Widow.

Bombay. 28th January 1818.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society, will be held in the Vestry room of St. Thomas's Church on Monday the ninth of February at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the report of the proceedings for the last year will be presented by the managing Committee, nine new Directors elected and such general business be transacted as may then appear necessary.

Vestry Room. 27th January 1818.

Proposed for Publication,
BY AN OFFICER,
UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE MOST NOBLE
Marquis of Hastings,
A GEOGRAPHICAL
AND
HISTORICAL
DICTIONARY
OF
Hindoostan,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED
AND COMPILED FROM THE BEST AND LATEST AUTHORITIES,
As well as from various valuable public documents and private Papers &c. &c. &c.

GENTLEMEN wishing to subscribe to the above work will please to send their names to BAXTER & Co. where the Prospectus of the work may be seen.

Bombay, 28th *January*, 1818.

A CARD.

MARGARET REEL Widow of JOHN WILLIAM REEL, deceased, begs leave to return thanks to the numerous customers of her late Husband, for the support afforded to him in the Bake-house concern, and to acquaint them, that she purposes with the kind assistance of her friends, conducting the business as heretofore, trusting that the claims of an infant family, left by the sudden and afflicting death of their Father, without any other provision than that which her best endeavours to afford satisfaction to those who may favor her with their commands may obtain for them, will insure her a continuance of public patronage at this place.

Bombay, 28th January 1818.

FOR CALCUTTA
THE SHIP
PASCOA,
Capt. J. Nicoll,

WILL sail about the end of this present mouth, and will receive freight for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Bengal. Apply to SIR ROGER D' FARIA in Nesbitt's Lane.

Bombay, 21st January, 1818

Baxter, and Co.

BEG to inform their Customers at the Presidency and the outstations that they have received their usual Commission of ARTICLES from CHINA,

AND

That on Monday next, they will open a neat and elegant consignment of LADIES, STRAW BONNETS. B. & Co. also renew the intimation of their having for sale some very choice LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA at Rupees 800 per Pipe, LONDON MARKET ditto, at Rupees 550 do.

Bombay, 28th January 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 28th January, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th JANUARY 1818.

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 18th June 1817; and of their dispatches to the Bengal and Madras Governments.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter, dated 18th June 1817.

Para. 2d Having had occasion to transmit to the other Presidencies, several orders that are equally applicable to your's, we send a Copy of them herewith a No. in the Packet, and direct that they be strictly attended to at your Presidency also, viz.

Paras 54, and 55, of Military Letter to Madras dated 16th June 1815.

Paras. 95, and 6, of do. do. dated 3d November 1815.

Paras. 118. of do. do. to Bengal dated 16th April 1817.

3d. Captain Edward W. Shuldham has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Persons severally to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Establishment, their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. William Dalgairns, and
" John Butchart.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter to Madras dated 16th June 1815.

Cadets detained on their Passage out by sickness at an Indian Port, or compelled to return from a similar cause, to be entitled to the same advantages of Rank, Pay, allowances and Passage Money, as their actual arrival at their own Establishment would have entitled them to. A similar indulgence under such circumstances to be extended to officers returning from Europe and to officers of H. M. Service proceeding to join their Corps in India.

140, and 41, Requesting Court to determine whether the amount of subsistence and Passage money to Mr. Cadet Collins of the Bengal establishment, who proceeded to Europe on sick Certificate is to become chargeable to the Company or that Gentleman, also that a Regulation be adoped for the issue of Pay and allowances to Officers & Cadets who may unavoidably be detained by indisposition at another port previous to their arrival at the Presidency to which they belong.

54th. Having taken the suggestions contained in these Paragraph's into our consideration, we have resolved that when Cadets, on their Passge from England shall be detained by extreme sickness at an Indian Port, or shall be compelled by sickness to return to England, previous to their arrival at the particular Presidency to which they belong, they shall be entitled to the same advantages of Rank, standing Pay, allowances and Passage Money, as their actual arrival at their own establissment would have entitled them to, to be reckoned from the time at which they would under other circumstances have probably reached the place of their destination.

55th. A similar indulgence may also be extended, under similar circumstances, to Officers returning from furlough, and to Officers of His Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Corps in India.

Extract of the Honorable Court's letter to Madras dated 3d November 1815.

No allowances whatever to be paid to any Officer transferred from His Majesty's Regiments at Ceylon to one serving on the continent of India, until the arrival of such officer at some place subject to your Goverment's authority.

138. Question regarding the allowances mutually payable by the Governments of Fort Saint George and Ceylon, to Officers of His Majesty's service transferred from one establishment to the other submitted to Court's consideration.

95th. From the Documents referred to in this Para., it appears that when an Officer belonging to one of His Majesty's Ceylon Regiments has been transferred to one of His Majesty's Regiments serving on the Coast, "his allowances of every "description have been "charged retrospectively "to the account of your "Presidency from the date "of the order for his trans "fer, altho' for the period "intervening between it's "date and publication in "India, such Officer was "serving in Ceylon," but that when an Officer belonging to one of His Majesty's Regiments serving under your presidency has been transferred to a Regiment at Ceylon, such Officer has been permited to draw his allowances from you up to the date of his actually going to Ceylon.

96th The injustice of the principle here established is obvious, and we have no hesitation in saying that no allowances whatever ought to be paid to any Officer transferred from one of His Majesty's Regiments at Ceylon to one of His Majesty's Regts serving on the continent of India, until the arrival of such Officer at some place subject to your authority, and we desire that all future cases of this nature may be regulated by this decision.

Extract of the Hon'ble Court's letter to Bengal, dated 16th April 1817.

The Commissariat placed under the Orders of the Military Board &c.

118th We direct that the Commissariat be made immediately dependent upon the Military Board, thro' whom the Government will receive all applications from the Commissary General for advances of money and other purposes, and by whom the Commissariat accounts will be submitted for approval, as is the Custom in the Departments of supply.

Bombay Castle 14th January 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the following Proclamation to be published.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas many of the Sepoys belonging to the Military Establishment, of the Presidency of Bombay, who it is believed, are well affected to the service of the Honorable the East India Company, have lately deserted, having been misled by Emissaries of the Paishwa, or with a view of preventing the further exercise of those acts of cruelty and oppression, which have been inflicted on their families and friends, in consequence of their being employed in the service of the Hon'ble Company, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council being persuaded that such desertions are alone to be attributed to those causes, since the Bombay Sepoys have ever been distinguished by their fidelity and attachment to the British Government, hereby offers free Pardon to all deserters who may surrender themselves to the Officers Commanding at Bancoote, Malwan, or Severndroog, or at the Head Quarters of the Corps to which they belong, at any time between the date of this Proclamation and the first of August next.

The Civil and Military authorities at every station are hereby directed to extend protection to the families of such Sepoys as may seek refuge within the British Territories.

Bombay Castle 16th January 1818.

In consequence of the death of General Wiseman, which happened on the 8th of July last, the following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place.

ALTERATIONS.
INFANTRY.

Colonel Samuel Wilson to be Colonel, vice Wiseman deceased.—Date of rank 9th July 1817.

Lieutenant Colonel George M. Cox, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Wilson promoted.—Do. do.

Fifth Regiment N. I.

Major Wm. Gilbert to be Major, Captain Charles Kettle to be Captain, Captain Lieut. Conelly McCd. Leckey to be Capt. Lieutenant, Lieut Thos. Baird to be Lieutenant, vice Cox promoted,—Do. do.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael Kennedy to be Lieut. Colonel, vice East deceased,—23d August 1817.

Third Regiment N. I.

Major Brackley Kenneth to be Major, Capt. Henry R Deschamps to be Captain, Capt. Lieut. Thos. Pierce to be Capt. Lieutenant, and Ensign Charles Terrington to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy promoted.—Do.do.

INFANTRY.
PROMOTION.

Brevet Colonel and Lieut. Colonel John Skelton to be Colonel, on the augmentation:—1st November 1817.

ALTERATIONS

Lieutenant Colonel William W. Stewart to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Skelton promoted,—Do. do.

Third Regiment N. I.

Major W. L. Carpenter to be Major, Captain John Carter to be Captain, and Lieutenant George Chollan to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Steward promoted,—1st November 1817.

PROMOTIONS.
INFANTRY.

Major Edward Kenny to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Lithgow deceased,—22d December 1817.

Seventh Regiment N. I.

Captain Edward W. Shuldham to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Robert Grindlay to be Captain of a Company, and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant James Morse to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Kenny promoted,—Do. ditto.

The furlough to Sea on sick Certificate granted to Lieutenant Soppit of the 9th Regiment N. I on the 5th of November last is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1818.

Surgeon Thomas Palmer of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry is allowed a furlough to Sea for three months, and eventually to England on sick Certificate.

The following appointments and promotions are ordered to take place.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon Surtherland Meek to be Superintending Surgeon in Guzerat, vice Carnagie—6th January 1818.

Senior Assistant Surgeon David Craw to be full Surgeon, vice White deceased,—Ditto ditto.

Bombay Castle 20th January 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the system established for paying the Troops at Malwan by the General Orders of the 1st of August last be observed at Fort Victoria, in paying the Troops at present employed in the Southern Conkan.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1818.

His Excellency the most Noble the Governor General having been pleased to direct the formation of the Marine Battalion into a regular Regiment of the Line, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in giving effect to His Lordship's Orders, is pleased to direct that the augmentation shall bear date the 1st *of January* 1818, (that day having been fixed upon in commemoration of the Heroic conduct displayed by the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry of this Establishment, in the memorable action of CORYGAUM) when it so bravely and successfully defended itself against an attack of the Paishwa's Army.

The Marine Battalion is accordingly formed into a Regiment and to be denominated *The 11th Regiment of Native Infantry.*

The following promotions and distribution of Officers are consequently ordered.

Infantry.

Brevet Colonel, and senior Lieutenant Colonel, James Urquhart, to be Colonel on the augmentation,—Date of rank 1st January 1818.

Senior Majors G. McKonochie G. R. Kemp, and H. Roome to be Lieutenant Colonels on the augmentation,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

First Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain G Midford, to be Major on the augmentation and removed to the 11th Regiment,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

Captain Lieutenant Richard Thomas, to be Capt. of a troop; Brevet Captain and Lieutenant J. F. Soilieux to be Captain Lieutenant; and Cornet P. Hunter, to be Lieutenant, vice Midford, promoted,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,

First Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Edward Fandy, to be Major; Captain Lieutenant J. B. Dunservile, to be Captain of a Company; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant T. Danbeny, to be Captain Lieutenant; vice McKonockie, promoted,—Date of rank 1st January 1818.

Second Regiment Native Infantry.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant J. D. Crozier, to be Captain Lieutenant on the augmenation, and removed to the 11th Regiment,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

Fourth Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. B. Watson, to be Major; Capt. Lieut. G. Tweedy, to be Captain of a Company; and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant C. A. Knight to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Kemp, promoted,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

Sixth Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain M Williams, to be Major; Captain Lieut. W. Gillchrist, to be Captain of a Company; and Lieutenant T. H. Whitehill, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Roome, promoted.

Seventh Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant James, Morse, to be Captain of a Company; and Lieutenant E. Davies to be Capt. Lieutenant, vice Brooks, removed to the 11th Regiment,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

Eigth Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant B. Ambrose, to be Capt. of a Company; and Lieutenant G. Edsall, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Smith removed to the 11th Regiment,—Ditto, Ditto, Ditto.

Tenth Regiment N. I.

Captain Lieutenant T. C. Gravenor, to be Captain of a Company; and brevet Captain and Lieutenant A J. O. Browne, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Deschamps, removed to the 11th Regiment,—Date of rank 1st January 1818.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Alexander Gordon to be Surgeon on the augmentation,—Date of rank 1st January 1818.

The following comprises the Names of the Officers for the 11th Regiment N. I.

Majors.—Kingston Egan, and G. Midford.

Captains.—W. P. Tucker, G. B. Brooks, P. Lodwick, H. P. Deschamps, J. Smith, F. Farquharson, and G. Noble.

Captain Lieutenant.—J. D. Crozier.

Lieutenants.—R. Campbell, J. Sheriff, A. Grafton, G. J. Wilson, P. W. Gillum, W. Black, H. C. S. Waddington, R. M. White, E. F. Hamilton, J. Clark, E. Mason, H. Dunbabin, A. Lighton, W. Lardner, J Laing, W. Campbell, W. Noton, and T. Reid, 4 Vacant.

Ensigns.—10 Vacant.

The present augmentation, by bringing near to a level chances of promotion in the different Regiments of Infantry, has removed the grounds which occasioned two or three Memorials from Officers in consequence of the augmentation on the 5th of November, and but few, if any of them, can now be considered to have cause to make representation on the subject of rank; but the Governor in Council deeming it ne-

cessary to limit the period for taking such Memorials into consideration, has been pleased to determine, that none shall be attended to, that shall not have been preferred within two months after the General Orders have reached the corps to which officers so appealing may belong.

The Governor in council is also pleased to intimate to the army, that the arrangements for the Cavalry are not to be considered finally determined upon, and that branch of the service will be subject to such modifications as may be found expedient hereafter.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Government.

ERRATA IN GENERAL SMITH'S GENERAL ORDERS.

For "Enemies Troops" read Enemy's Troops.

"Towards the close of the evening" commences a new paragraph.

For "about thirteen" read about one third.

For "Lieutenant James," read Lieutenant Jones.

For Assistant Surgeon Wyely, read Assistant Surgeon "Wyldie."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Cadet T. T. Fanell, from Bengal.
Captain Maw, E. Regiment, from Surat.
Lieut. Pouget, Engineer from Malwan.
Lieut. and Adjut. Thomas Ross 2d-6th Regiment from Baroda.
DEPARTURES.—Assist. Surgeon Kennedy, to Surat.
Lieut. W. Wilkins 1st Lt. Cy. to Beeara.
Lieut. John P. Nepier Pioneers, to Concan.
Lieut. P. Hunter 1st Lt. Cy. to Beeara.
Cornet Thos. Mylne 1st Lt. Cy. Ditto.
Captain R. Thomas 1st Lt. Cy. Ditto.
Captain J. Taylor 1st-10th Regiment to Severndroog
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy 1st-10th Regiment Ditto.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir,

An Arabian Boat, commonly called a Buggla, having recently been hauled into Mazagon Dock and coppered, I took the opportunity to obtain her dimensions, and Tonnage, and now give them to you for the information of your Nautical readers, viz.

	Feet	Inches
Length over all,	141	00
Ditto of Keel,	71	00
Breadth Extreme,	31	06
Depth of Hold,	18	03
	Tons	
Burthen by Builders measurement,	395¼	
	Feet	Inches
Draught of Water (without Ballast) when taken out of Dock, Aft.	9	0
Forwd.	9	0
Length of Mast,	95	00
Diameter of do. at the Deck,		30
Ditto do. at the Head,		17

This Vessel is named the Fathia Rahiman, and belongs to the Port of Muscat, where she was built about six years ago, and in one of her former voyages from the Malabar Coast is said to have carried a Cargo of 14000 Robins of Rice, supposed to be equal to 7000 Bengal Bags, or 538 Tons. This Vessels mainsail contains more canvas than that of a first rate.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient
K. C.

BOMBAY,
27th January 1818.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—January 20th, French Ship Estafette, Captain Plassiard, from Bordeaux and Ceylon.
Ditto Ditto 25th, American Ship Malabar, Captain Joseph Orme from England.
Passengers per Estafette.—T. T. Fanell Cadet, & Charles Hoyton from Colombo.
DEPARTURES.—January 23d, Ship Sophia, Captain J. A. Edwin, to Muscat Bushire and Bussorah.
Ditto Ditto 25th, Ship Good Success, Captain J. Crocket to Mallacca and China.
Passenger by the Sophia.—Lieut N. Newnham, Mr. Baker.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL-December 22d Ship General Brown, Captain F. Kilpatrick from Coringa left 29th Decr. 24. Ship Dick, of London, Captain W. Harrison, from Port Jackson, left 5th Octr.
BIRTHS—at St. Thome, on the morning of the 23d. Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Willows, 16th. Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.
At Vizagapatam, on the 12th. Instant, at the house of Henry Taylor Eqr the Lady of Robert Clerk Eqr of the Civil service, of a Daughter,
DEATH-at Arcot, on the night of the 8th. Instant, Robert Grant, eldest son of Cornet. H. Russell, of the 6th. Regement Light Cavalry.
On the 13th. of Decr. aged 24 years, Mrs. Mina Wainhouse, widow of the late Captain I. Wainhouse of the C. E. V. Battalion leaving a numerous Family to lament her irreparable loss.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS LOADING OUTWARD FOR INDIA,
5 September, Bencoolen and Bengal, Lady Raffles, Anther.
7 August, Bombay, Lang, Clark.
30 Ditto, Ditto and Calcutta, Grenada, Scott.
1 September, Calcutta, Hebe, Porter.
11 Do. Madeira, Fort St. George, William, and Bombay, the Windsor Castle, Hoggart.
Do. Madeira, Madras and Calcutta, Lord Wellington, Hill.
15 Do. Madeira and Bombay, Sappho, Hall.
9 Do. Valparaiso and Bengal, Windham, Andrews.
20 Do. Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso and Calcutta, Albion, Brydon.
26 August, Fort St. George and William, Mary, Wilson.
4 September Do. do. Altas Short.

ARRIVED—At Gravesend, 21st Sept. Tyne, Bell, from Calcutta.
At Plymouth, 16th Sept.—Dorah, Edwards, from Bengal, spoke H. Co's. ships William Pitt and Carnatic off Cape of Good Hope; and on the 10th Sept. spoke the Prince Blucher from Portsmouth for Bengal in Lat. 47. 51 North, Long. 15 West.
At Portsmouth, 12th Sept.—The Moira from Calcutta.
SAILED—Sept. 1, Prince Regent from the River for Bengal.
20, Daphne, Appleby (*at Deal*) for Bengal.
15, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Christian from Liverpool for Bombay.
16, Admiral Cockburn, Corneby from Gravesend for Bengal.
13, Monarch, Lutey, from the River for Bengal.
6, Brampton, McKellar from Deal for Bombay.
Lord Cathcart, Talbert from Deal for Bengal.
21, Bengal, Cuthbertson from Liverpool for Calcutta.
The Oxford, Lamb, from Bombay, arrived at St. Helena on the 25th and sailed for London the 26th July.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—on the 23d Instant Lieut. Garrard, Madras N. Infantry.
On the 24th Instant Mr. John W. Reel.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's cathedral on the 6th instant, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, John Trotter, Esq. of the Hon'ble Company's Civil Service, on this Establishment, to Matilda, fourth Daughter of the Hon'ble Sir Francis Macnaghten.
On the 26th ultimo by the Reverend Joseph Parson, M. A. Mr. William Bartlett, Deputy commissary of ordnance, on the pension Establishment, to Mrs. Anne Robinson.
On the 17th ultimo by the Reverend Joseph Parson, M. A. Mr. Thomas Marriott, Mariner, to Miss Mary Louisa Bolding.
On the 1st instant, by the Reverend John Paget Hastings B. A. Mr. William Miller, Mariner, to Miss Mary Robertson.
DEATHS.—On Sunday evening last, the 30th, ultimo. Carrapeit Sarkies, Esq. one of the Members of the house of the late Messrs. Johannes Sarkies and Co. who fell from on board his boat by accident, and was drowned in the river near Baulloo-Ghaut, while going up to Serampore. His loss will be ever lamented by his numerous relations and friend, aged 33 years.
At the Head Quarter of the Grand Army, of the Cholera Morbus, G. M. Callow, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, doing duty with the Flank Battalion, of His Majesty's 24th Dragoons.
Likewise, Lieutenant J. Mico Gibson, of the same Corps.
On Saturday last the 6th instant, Mrs. Sarah Gray of a lingering illness; aged 35 years, most sincerely and deeply regretted by her friends and relatives.
At Futtyghur, on the 23d ultimo, Miss Fanny Deborah, Daughter of Robt. Carshore, Esq. aged 9 years and 8 months, extremely regretted by the unconsolable parents and family.

CEYLON.

BIRTH—At Colombo, on the 9th ultmo, the Lady of Lieut. and Pay Master Farren, of His Majesty's 73d Regiment, of a Son.
DEATHS.—Captain James Mc'Glashan of His Majesty's 19th Regiment, he was seized with a violent fever on Friday the 23st of November and expired at 3 o'Clock in the morning of the 2d Instant. He had arrived at Kandy but a few days before from Trincomalee.
Captain Mc'Glashan was only just 26 years of age but he had in a short time seen much active Service. In Spain and Portugal he has served in the German Legion and was present at the Battles of Busaco and Albuera. In Germany he was with the Allied Armies as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir James Lyon, with whom he also shared, in the glorious triumph of Waterloo. He was a Companion of the Guelphic order of knighthood, and wore the Medal which distinguishes the Heroes of Waterloo, Captain McGlashan had been only a short time in this Island, but his prepossessing appearance and polished manners had conciliated general regard.
His Excellency the Governor and all the Garrison of Kandy, were present, when the remains of this gallant Soldier, and accomplished Gentleman were consigned with all Military Honours to the Grave.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At St-Martins in the Fields, Thomas Jones Howell, Esq of Frinknash Park, in the county of Gloucester, to Susanna Maria Macleod, eldest Daughter of the late Alexander Hume, Esq. of Harris North Britain.
On Thursday last, at Islington Church, by the Rev. Dr. Strahan, Mr. Edmond Leonard Snee, of Bartlett's, buildings, to Mary, eldest Daughter of William Cordell, Esq. of Upper Terrace, Islington.
The 31st January at Kensington, by the Rev. Richard Taylor, Mr. Thomas Watson, R. N. to Miss Eleanor Mary Kingston, of that place.
On Monday last, at St. George's Hanover Square, Thomas, only son of John Eyre Bartholomew, Esq of Crawley Lodge, Sussex, to Charlotte, only Daughter of Thomas Wright, Esq. of Gloucester place, Camden Town.
Yesterday morning, at Friern Barnet, Mr. R. C. Searle, of Sise-lane, to Miss Mary Sampson, Daughter of Mr. Samuel Sampson, of Friern Lodge.
Yesterday, at St. George the Martyr's, Queen-Square, James Maxwell, of Kirkconnell, Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, Esq. to Dorothy, only Daughter of William Witham, Esq. of Gray's Inn.
Monday, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Charles Sanders, Esq. of Grosvenor-Square, and Denmark-Hill, Surrey, to Ann, widow of the late Richard Shawe, Esq. of the Casino, Dulwich-Hill, & Hamell's Park, Herts.
On Monday last, at Clifton, by the Rev. Charles Neville, Captain R. Z. Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, to Alice Watson, Daughter of James Watson Hall. Esq. late of Great Baddow, Essex.
On Tuesday last, at Henly on Thames, by the Rev. Pownall Bastard, Barton Boucher Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary, younger Daughter of the late Rev. Nathaniel Thornbury, Rector of Avening, Gloucestershire.
On Monday, the 8th Instant at the Chapel of His Excellency the British Ambassador in Paris, Robert Baxter, Esq. of Bombay, to Louisa Elizabeth, the youngest Daughter of John George Parkhurst, Esq and the late Dowager Lady Boynton.
BIRTHS.—On Monday last, at Sparsholt House, Bucks, the Lady of R. Dalton Esq. of a son.
DEATHS.—On the 30th ult. at Wanstead, in Essex, of a rapid decline, in the 32d year of her age, Agnes, the wife of Mr. Joseph Orchard, Heath street Stepney.
On Thursday last, at his house, in Hertford street, Isaac Railton, Esq. aged 73.
On Saturday last, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Charles the second son of William Taylor Esq. of Worcester Park
On the 14th instant, at Bird place, Henley upon Thames, Barrett March, Esq. in the 73d year of his age.
On the 13th instant Robert Allen Crawford, Esq. eldest son of Robert Crawford, Esq. of Devonshire-square.
In Montpellier-row, Twickenham, on the 15th instant Mrs. Rachel Pym, aged 58.
On Tuesday the 16th instant Mr. Benjamin Tomkins, of Upper Thames street, in the 60th year of his age.
On Monday, at Turnham Green, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, late of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.
On Tuesday last, at her House, at Bayswater, in the 39th year of her age, after a long and severe affliction, deeply lamented by her family and Friends, Mrs. Ansley, wife of Mr. Ald. Ansley.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1818.

The arrival of the Malabar American Ship, "who, as announced in our Extra Gazette of Sunday" left the Isle of Wight so late as the 2d of October, has put us in posession of many articles of European intelligence which will be found in our subsequent columns.

We have no papers from Bengal Madras or Ceylon, since our last, and a file of Prince of Wales Island Gazettes sent to our address, have not come to hand.

The Malabar cleared out from Havre de Grace, but was forced to proceed to Cowe's for some necessary repairs.

We observe that the company have chartered the Orwell, Captain Leach, for China direct.

The Orpheus, must have sailed previous to September, as no mention is made of her, in the Shipping Lists of that month.

The company have advertised for Ships of 4 and 500 Tons, for their Extra Service.

No mention is made of the Regular Indiamen, for the ensuing season.

The Estafette Captain Plassiard from Bordeaux that arrived on the 20th instant, has not brought a single letter, or paper of any description.

The Malabar spoke the Bengal Cuthbertson in Lat. 2° 48' N. and Longitude 20° West, 44 days from Liverpool; the Buckinghamshire, was in sight at this time, and her arrival at this port may be daily expected.

The Papers brought by the Malabar are the Morning Chronicles. We have not been able to find in them a single article of commercial news.

A considerable quantity of Siam Sugar, has been imported this year, from Prince of Wales Island having been brought, there by Siam Junks: this is a new branch of Commerce which we have no doubt will supersede the necessity of bringing Sugar from China, or Manila, at the very high prices of the last two years.

A royal salute was fired on Thursday last on the receipt of official despatches announcing the important intelligence, that a treaty of peace had been concluded with His Highness Mulhar Rao Holkar. Altho we know that a continuation of hostilities with this Prince would have added to the glory which the British army has acquired, yet we cannot help congratulating our readers on the early removal of one great obstacle to the accomplishment of the original and important object of the present war—the peaceful security of our territories and those of our allies from the predatory incursions of a horde of barbarous robbers.

No official copy of this treaty has, we are informed, reached this presidency, but from what we have been able to learn, it is highly favorable to the British interests, altho we doubt not but that his highness Mulhar Roa Holkar will equally experience its beneficial effects in that increasing prosperity of his dominions which peace and protection always cause; and of which the territories of our late ally the Peishwa afforded such a striking example, before this ill advised Prince so rashly made us his enemies by his base attack on us. The following we believe are the principal stipulations of the treaty.

The British government guarantees the security of the dominions of Mulhar Rao Holkar against any state or freebooters, and engages to extend the same protection to them as to it's own territories. His Highness renounces all claims on territories guaranteed to the Nawab Ameer Khawn by our late engagement with him, the terms of which engagement His Highness confirms. The purgunnahs, rented by the Kotah Rajah, are ceded to that chief in perpetuity. His Highness also cedes to the British government all claims of tribute and revenue on the Rajpoot princes of Oudepoor, Jypoor, Joudpoor, Kotah, Boundee, Harowtee, &c. He renounces all right and title to any territories within or north of the Boundee hills; and cedes to the British government all territories and claims within and south of the Sutpourah range of hills including the fort of Scindwah with a glacis of 2000 yards, the whole of Candeish, and Amber and Ellora with all other territories intermixed with those of the Nizam and Peishwa. An adequate British force is to be maintained by the British, either at Rampoorah or Meindpoora at whichever his highness may reside. The Company to arbitrate all differences between the Maharajah and other states; and his highness engages not to enter into any connexion with other states, except with the knowledge and consent of a British minister who is to reside at his Highness court. Mulhar Rao Holkar agrees to discharge all his superfluous troops, to keep no larger force than his revenues will afford, and to detain a body of not less than 3000 horse to co-operate with the British forces. A Jaghire is granted to Nawaub Ghaffror Khan and his heirs, on condition of his keeping, independent of his Sebundees &c, a body of 600 select horse. The treaty to have effect from its date. The supremacy of the Peishwa, and his heirs for ever, over the Maharajah, is destroyed by this treaty dated Mundoosier 6th January.

We have the pleasure of stating that the hill-fort of Kernullah, an excessively strong place, has been taken by the corps under the command of Colonel Prother: and we are happy to add without any casualties on our side. The fort is situated on the remarkable hill so well known by the name of Funnell hill. We believe that the official accounts of the proceedings before it have not yet been received. The firing at Kernullah was distinctly heard at Bombay.

We understand that 500 rank and file of His Majesty's 89th regiment with a proper proportion of officers may be daily expected at Bombay from Quilon.

[*The Bombay Courier,—January 24.*

Extract of a Letter from Poonah 23d January.

"General Smith still going South, and it was expected the Peishwa would go into the Fort of Nepourna and endeavour to make peace. Colonel Boles is ordered towards the Ghauts with the battering train by easy marches. Nothing new at Poonah."

ARMY'S IN THE FIELD.

By the latest accounts from Mundisoor dated the 12th January, we learn that Sir William Keir with the Guzerat Force was pursuing the Pindarees in the direction of Oudipoor.

Captain Grant with two Squadrons, a Brigade of Gallopers, and between two and three thousand Mysore Horse was to move from the vicinity of Jawud towards Chittoor on the 11th in pursuit of the Pindaries.

General Donkin's Corps was moving into Mewar from Shaporah.

General Brown in passing Ramporah on the 10th, having been informed that Roshun Beg, Parin Sing and Roshun Khan the three late Commanders of Holkar's Infantry, were at that place in rebellion to Holkar, and collecting means to oppose us, attacked them. They had two hundred Horse and four hundred Foot posted in Holkar's Mahal, General Brown surrounded it, and succeeded in cutting up a number of them, and taking their Baggage. Roshun Beg and Roshun Khan escaped, but Parin Sing was made Prisoner. The General subsequently proceeded Westward to join in the pursuit of the Pindaries in Mewar.

Colonel Adam was to have moved from Gungra on the 13th of January for Rampoorah, he will be joined by one of Holkar's Officers and some Horse.

Major Agnew arrived in Holkar's Camp on the 11th attended by a strong Escort of two hundred and fifty Infantry one hundred Cavalry and a Brigade of Guns. He has been most favorably received, and found an appearance of gladness in all ranks at the conclusion of Peace. The Party of the Bara Baw, Mahratta Horse (about two thousaud)

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who were in Holkar's service, separated from his Army on the 9th under their Commander Ram Deen, who is hostile to the present Ministers, and to the whole arrangement, that has been made with us. They were at Kutchrode on the 10th, and proceeding in the direction of Indore or Mahysir.

Sir Thomas Hislop was to have marched a few miles South on the 13th towards Holkar's Camp which was at Bowghur. The General afterwards proposes to march on Ougein by Oneil.

The Bombay Divisions of the Army of the Deckan was at Cannore on the 15th of this Month. By letters from that place we hear that Seetor quitted Ranghur Duttana, on the 12th crossed the Mahee River at the Mummassa Ghaut and halted at the Town of Matwalla on the night of that day. He marched from thence on the 13th and arrived at Kooshalghur on the 14th, his further movements are uncertain. Some of his followers speak of Jabbra on his way to Candeish, others of Dhar, and others again that he projects a descent into Guzerat. Seetor has three thousand Horse and two thousand followers with a number of Camels, Bullocks, and Tatoos and six Elephants, two for the conveyance of his Wife, Son and Mother, and the rest are supposed to be laden with Treasure. They are represented to be in a constant state of apprehension of the approach of our Troops, their Horses are always Saddled, and not an Individual will venture far from the main body, provisions were extremely scarce in his Camp, a Rupee having been given for a Seer of flour.

Lieutenant Colonel McMorin with two Battalions, one Squadron of the eighth Bengal Cavalry & one of Rohilla Horse lately attacked two thousand of the Nagpore Rajah's best Horse and one thousand Infantry at Sreenuggur. The Enemy's Horse advanced to meet the charge of our Cavalry but their courage failed them when within eighty yards of us; when they turned off. Our men however dashed in among them and destroyed more than half of them. The Infantry was nearly annihilated. Five Guns, as many Elephants, a number of Horse, and Camels and all their baggage were taken.

General Pritzler was on the 16th Instant twenty five miles N. of *Gokauld*. Since he left Punderpore, he had marched two hundred & twenty one miles in fourteen days without a halt, with all his Baggage train which amount to about twenty thousand Bullocks.

English Extracts.

ELECTION OF A LORD MAYOR FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY.

At three o'clock the poll closed, and the numbers were shortly after announced, viz.:—

For Alderman Smith . .	1348
Alderman Atkins . .	892
The Lord Mayor . .	553
Alderman Goodbehere	552

Alderman SMITH came forward, but the noise of hisses, &c. which prevailed in the Hall, rendered it impossible for him to be heard. He then pointed to the numbers of the poll, and retired through the crowd with several of his friends.

Mr. HITCHINS then came forward, and said, that after the new fangled doctrines which had been preached there on the first day, to exclude all political discussion, he was afraid to address the Livery. He should confine himself to general terms, when he spoke of partiality, not to be understood to allude to the worthy Sheriff, nor when he spoke of corruption, to allude to the Honourable the House of Commons [applause]. Their opponents were now before them in numbers, but if the old principle was true that one free man was better than twenty pressed ones, they greatly outnumbered their antagonists. Those who had voted for the Lord Mayor did so spontaneously as friends to a great principle. It was still a satisfaction that while the Gagging Bill existed, they might for six or seven days enjoy the privileges of freedom. The only claim which their adversaries had was custom—now if this custom was to deprive the people of that right which they by law were entitled to, it was more honoured in the breach than in the observance. From a Parish Constable to a Member of Parliament every elective officer should be possessed of certain qualifications. The qualifications for Lord Mayor Mr. C. Smith did not possess. They did not stand in a different situation from the last year when they rejected him.

Mr. HEELEY said a few words on the same side.

Mr. WOOLER said, though their opponents had a considerable superiority, the numbers yet polled were not enough materially to alter their prospects or hopes. They had made no exertion but by their appearance there—no expence had been incurred. He would not impugn the motives of those who voted on the other side; they had no doubt ample reason for supporting a system under which they had thriven so well—but he should not fail to denounce them as abandoners of their country's rights. Those who had done their duty were proud to oppose them, and would have the greater reason to be proud as their numbers were less. When they considered that the Customs, Excise, Bank, and India Houses were established in the City, and which were so many depositories of corrupt influence—and that one of those places alone contained as many persons as had polled for the Ministerial Candidate, the wonder was not that so many had polled, but that their votes had been wrung from them so tardily [applauses]. He had seen in the countenances of those who had come to poll, a struggle between the shame at their prostitution and fear of abandoning their employers [cry of shame, and applause]. Others indeed, like those who sacrificed to Baal of old, gloried in their shame. No exertions had been made or would be made on their side—no open houses kept—no placards printed. An opportunity only would be given for an exercise of their rights as citizens; and if they did not avail themselves of it, the fault was theirs. Their enemies should not be allowed to sap, unobserved, the foundations of their liberties. The idea had been started, that a man who was fit for an Alderman, was fit for every thing else—certainly the refinement of the age had made rapid advances. An automaton would soon be able to play the part of a Lord Mayor, and in the improvement of the mechanical arts, they might soon hope to see a cast-iron administration with brazen defenders [applause]. With respect to the assertion that this contest did not refer to political questions, he maintained that it was altogether unfounded. But the party on the other side naturally wished to keep aloof from politics. Indeed they did not venture to defend their political doctrines. Some thirty or forty years ago the advocates of the Administration did stand forward in the City to plead for their system. But at present no plea or argument was offered, or attempted to be offered, on the part of the Minister. His partisans trusted now, it seemed, entirely to numbers. The whole then was reduced to a question of force, while the influence of argument was altogether discarded. The supporters of Aldermen Smith and Atkins were, therefore, at drawn swords, or open war with the people; and there were many, he was sorry to say, still reluctant to stand forward, who ought to meet them in the contest. Those backward or lukewarm persons ought to consider the circumstances of the country, and the character of the individual who might be advanced to an important office through their negligence. They should recollect that those who were inactive or careless when the vessel was in a storm, were as criminal as those who should deliberately expose it to danger. Adverting to what he termed the kind and merciful Administration which at present governed the country, Mr. W. observed that he was yesterday told, by some person on the hustings, that the people should not meddle with the affairs of the Government, and that there was no better text than this—"Keep yourselves quiet, and mind your own business at home" [some laughter and applause]. But really it was somewhat extraordinary that the people should be desired to mind their business at home by the partisans of those very Ministers whose gross misconduct had left them no business to employ themselves about. After leaving the people nothing to do, it was surely rather insulting to tell them to go to work [applauses and laughter]. After loading them with heavy taxes and restrictive laws, it was an aggravation of the evil to assert that it was their duty to keep themselves quiet. What, was it the duty of Englishmen to submit to oppression and injustice, without even a word of remonstrance or complaint? But away with such degrading doctrine. The best business and highest duty of every man in this country, was to take care of those public rights which formed the great guarantee for his life, his liberty, and his property; and how could he rely upon the security of those rights, if political affairs were left entirely and without control to the direction of any Ministers, but especially of such Ministers as governed this country at present. One of those Ministers had been heard to say, that the Irish Government, of which he by the bye was a principal Member, had by its conduct produced what he called "a premature explosion" of the popular discontents on the evil spirit which prevailed in Ireland. This "premature explosion," was, it would be recollected, the insurrection of 98—so that the Minister boasted that the system of his Administration was to excite that insurrection—to drive the people from desperation to illegality. After such a demoniac spirit as this declaration betrayed, how could the people of this country be astonished at the number of plots which had lately been formed, not among the people, but by the agents of the Government against the people. These plots had, however, been defeated by the active spirit of Englishmen, and that public spirit must still continue on the alert in every direction, if the people of England desired to save their country from being reduced to the unhappy state of Ireland. It was by leaving every thing to the Government in that ill fated country, and the suppression of all popular interposition, that she was so sunk as to have her Government administered by the bayonet, and her laws promulgated by the thunder of cannon, until at last her national legislature was extinguished. The example was most impressive, and would, he hoped, be attended to by his countrymen—to feel the necessity of that attention, it was for the English people to reflect upon the materials of which the present Administration was composed, and upon the tortures, the house-burnings, the free quarters, the transportations without laws, with the other horrid acts which had marked the fate of Ireland—and if such reflections had not due weight, it must be in vain to appeal to feeling or to reason. Yet what was the consequence of all the illtreatment of which the Irish people had to complain? Why, that through her persecution and misgovernment she was so enfeebled, that to use the words of an Irish Orator, she was, instead of being an accession of strength, fastened like a bloated carcase upon the resources of England. Let it be remembered, that all this was owing to the comparative apathy of the people at the outset, in allowing the Government to proceed in its course without any attempt at control. The people of England would then, he hoped, take warning as to the consequences of apathy, and beware of allowing the first municipal office in London to be occupied by the willing agent of a Minister whose misconduct and decided hostility to freedom was but too well known in England as well as in Ireland. He hoped also that those who so proudly boasted of their respectability and riches, would recollect the body from whom they sprung—would feel for the interests, and sympathise with the wishes of those from whose industry they derived their riches and consequence. At all events, let the people persevere in the struggle. Let them, whatever may be the conduct of others, secure the gratifying reflection that results from the performance of duty. Let them have the credit of resisting the aggression, if they could not even insure the advantage of the victory. Here Mr. W. took occasion to correct a misapprehension which had gone abroad with respect to the Lord Mayor, who had never, as some had reported, expressed any wish again to serve the office—on the contrary, the noble Lord had distinctly declared that he would not; but the friends of Alderman Goodbehere had thought it proper to propose his Lordship's name, with a view to exclude the Ministerial Candidate from being returned to the Court of Aldermen, and thus to secure the success of the popular candidate. Mr. W. concluded with repeating his exhortation to the Livery to stand forward. The honest part of them had still strength and time enough, as the poll would be continued, to achieve a complete victory. They should consider that the cause of the City and of the country was in their hands, and he trusted that they would not desert or betray that cause [applause].

Mr. WILLIAMS offered to address the Meeting, but could not obtain a hearing.

The Meeting was, at half past four o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow (this day) at nine o'clock.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—October 2.*

On the 29th of May, a letter written on board the Renown, for Quebec, lat. 56, 48, N. long. 12, 15, W. was put into a bottle and set afloat, and on the 16th ult. it was found on shore on the island of Rutland, in the county of Donegal, Ireland.

Lieut. MOORE, Who saved the lives of two men in Calais harbour, as lately detailed in the *Moniteur*, when belonging to the Royal Sovereign yacht, has been promoted to the rank of Commander.

THE TAVISTOCK CANAL.

TAVISTOCK, JUNE 26.—On Tuesday last, a most novel and pleasing ceremony took place here, in consequence of the completion of that arduous and laborious undertaking the Tavistock Canal: a concern which reflects no less credit on the enterprising spirit of its projectors, than it does on the patient perseverance of the adventurers in, and supporters of that stupendous work. It was begun in the year 1803, and has been continued with unremitting assiduity until the accomplishment of it, which has occupied a period of fourteen years, during which the most incredible exertions have been made, at an expense of nearly 70,000l. to complete the grand object of the Company in opening a communication by water, from the navigable part of the river Tamar, at Morwelham quay, belonging to Messrs. Gill and Co. to the town of Tavistock, thereby reducing the rate of carriage full one-half, and increasing the facility of the conveyance of manure to this town and the surrounding country, which will be a means of contributing greatly to the improvement of the lands in the neighbourhood, of which the Duke of Bedford is the principal proprietor; in short, the advantages derivable from this important undertaking are incalculable, and there is every reason to hope, that not only Tavistock and its vicinity will be benefited by it, but that the port of Plymouth will also feel the good effects resulting from the increased inland navigation thus created in its neighbourhood.

The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and at half-past seven o'clock a gun was fired at the Canal basin as a signal for the boats and parties to prepare for the descent of the Canal and passage of the Tunnel. At eight o'clock between three and four hundred persons, of all ranks, embarked in nine boats constructed of sheet iron, and, from the excellent arrangement of the Committee of Management, the whole party proceeded in their aquatic subterraneous excursion with the greatest order and regularity, under a salute of 21 guns, accompanied by a band of music, flags, and banners bearing appropriate inscriptions, together with a company of miners and others, dressed uniformly, with ribbands in their hats, having on them the words "Success to the Tavistock Canal;" on arriving at the North end of the Tunnel cut under Morwell Down, the party prepared to take leave of day-light for about two hours; there were but few whose fears induced them to quit the boats, and the rest, to the amount of more than three hundred, entered this monument of industry and perseverance, with rather awful and somewhat sublime sensations; the timidity of the Ladies was however soon relieved by the reverberating sound of the music from the band and vocal performers in the several boats, which contributed much to dispel the gloom that otherwise might have reigned, and to lessen the tediousness of a voyage of a mile and three-quarters under ground beneath a canopy of solid rock, at the depth of 450 feet from the summit of the hill.

The pleasurable sensations excited by the approach of day-light, and at length on again enjoying open sunshine, were indescribable. On relanding, another salute of 21 guns was fired, and the operations of the inclined plane machinery (which has been erected to convey goods from the quay to the level of the Canal, which is about 280 feet above that of the river Tamar) were displayed, after which the spectators walked down to Morwhelham, where an ordinary was provided at the inn, and refreshments for the friends of the Proprietors of the quay. Mr. Gill presided at the dinner.

[*The Times,—July 5.*

Extract of a Letter from Lisle, Sept. 10.

"Fears begin to be entertained that the further diminution of the Army of Occupation by a second fifth will not take place so soon; serious difficulties have arisen to impede this measure, asked for by the French Government, and which all France desired.

"It is pretended that the High Allied Powers have put off till next spring the departure of a part of their troops, but that then the reduction will be more considerable, especially if the state of tranquillity, which France begins to enjoy after so many misfortunes, should be consolidated by the wisdom of the deliberation of the two Chambers and by the choice of the Electors; meantime the state of the Northern Provinces has greatly improved, the harvest has been extremely abundant, and the rigorous measures taken against the introduction of English manufactures, has given great activity to our own. As for the Allied troops their discipline is exemplary, and the least fault is severely punished; but the French, accustomed to the *prestige* of conquest, do not see without mortifications, in the midst of their dwellings foriegners of all nations, whose manners and language form so striking a contrast with their own.

From a Return, which contains too many financial items to be comprised in our limits, we extract the following account of the gross produce of the revenues

YEARS.		SUMS.
1798	—	£26,820,629 13 4¾
1799	—	33,632,337 0 0
1800	—	38,865,024 9 8¾
1801	—	37,741,824 16 6¼
1802	—	39,673,220 1 2¼
1803	—	41,931,747 18 9¼
1804	—	42,760,895 8 0
1805	—	50,164,443 8 11
1806	—	55,041,771 5 9¾
1807	—	58,761,859 11 7¼
1808	—	64,805,395 13 0¼
1809	—	67,050,618 2 1
1810	—	70,240,226 14 6¼
1811	—	74,040,543 17 6
1812	—	71,113,588 6 0
1813	—	70,435,679 12 4¾
1814	—	79,448,111 3 9¼
1815	—	81,334,292 9 0¾
1816	—	85,311,706 16 11
1817	—	73,022,675 16 11¼

In the first of these years, the difference between the net sum paid into the Treasury and the gross produce of the Revenue was 5,023,146l.; in the year ending Jan. 5, 1817, the difference amounted to 9,361,785l., of which 8,797,463l. is accounted for by payments out of the gross produce, and the remainder by payments out of the net produce "applicable to national objects."

LONDON:
September 24, 1817.

On Monday the Duke de SAN CARLOS, Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty, at the Court of St. James, arrived in Portland-place, from Paris, with his suite.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE was expected at Warsaw early in the present month, when there was to be a grand review of the Polish troops.

FRENCH FIVE PER CENTS.

Shut Price with the Dividend . 68f. 65c.
Ex. Div. (Friday) . . . . 66f. 45c.

The preparations for building the new Post Office begin to form a conspicuous object in the City. Many houses have already been pulled down, and others are about to disappear, which at present occupy the intended site of the new establishment.

Circular Letters have just been issued by Government to the Surveyors of Taxes, directing them to make a general survey of houses and windows within their respective districts, it being expected that, from the large number not yet brought under assessment, a considerable increase to the Revenue will be obtained thereby.

FINANCE OF THE COUNTRY.—(Official Statement.—) No. II.

ABSTRACT OF THE NET PRODUCE OF THE REVENUE OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS ENDING FIFTH JULY 1816 AND FIFTH JULY 1817; DISTINGUISHING THE QUARTERS: *AND ALSO*, THE TOTAL PRODUCE OF THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

	QUARTERS Ending				Year ending		QUARTERS Ending				Year ending
	10 Oct. 1815	5th Jan. 1816	5 April 1816	5 July 1816	5 July, 1816		10 Oct. 1816	5 Jan. 1817	5 April 1817	5 July 1817.	5 July 1817.
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£	£	CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£	£
Customs.....Consolidated	1,458,946	1,128,119	1,394,639	767,846	4,749,550	Customs.....Consolidated	1,499,288	1,317,381	1,719,314	831,803	5,367,836
Do.....Annual Duties	1,220,465	583,081	39,143	524,691	2,367,380	Do.....Annual Duties	958,540	370,827	192,982	877,760	2,900,109
Do.....War Taxes	927,789	769,469	517,659	490,151	2,705, 68	Do.....War Taxes	31	525	Nil.	Nil.	556
Total Produce of Customs	3,607,200	2,480,669	1,951,441	1,782,688	9,821,998	Total Produce of Customs	2,457,859	2,188,733	1,912,296	1,709,613	8,268,501
EXCISE.						EXCISE.					
Excise.....Consolidated	5,029,476	4,938,770	4,325,528	4,124,975	18,418,749	Excise.....Consolidated	4,937,055	4,484,440	3,819,211	3,831,360	17,072,066
Do.....Annual duties	138,118	344,520	7,654	90,732	581,024	Do.....Annual Duties	98,641	337,097	13,279	83,727	532,744
Do.....War Taxes	2,098,917	1,823,300	1,067,26[illegible]	(a) 1,354,616	(b)6,344,099	Do.....War Taxes	1,259,533	780,659	809,565	(c) 779,647	(d) 3629,404
Total Produce of Excise	7,266,511	7,106,590	5,400,448	5,570,323	25,343,872	Total Produce of Excise	6,295,229	5,602,196	4,642,05[illegible]	4,694,734	21,234,214
Stamps	1,686,515	1,516,378	1,520,530	1,500,414	6,223,843	Stamps	1,487,447	1,461,324	1,492,611	1,589,615	6,030,997
Post-Office	387 000	354,000	378.000	353,000	1,472,000	Post-Office	355,000	330.000	342,000	323,000	1,360,000
Assessed Taxes	864,391	2,521,343	726,909	2,207,659	6,020,302	Assessed Taxes	714,270	2,134,484	868,104	2,216,806	5,933,664
Property Tax	5,196,955	2,096,684	4,861,027	2,071,776	14,226,442	Property Tax	2,900,576	1,292,206	Nil.	472,335	4.725,119
Land Taxes	143,891	383,605	133,227	426,503	1,087,226	Land Taxes	180,067	388,132	154,550	464,664	1.187,413
Unappropriated War Duties	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unappropriated War Duties	.....	374,006	1,023,718	20,031	1,417,755
Miscellaneous	78,500	150,065	72,712	70,554	371,834	Miscellaneous	41,848	56,085	98,595	62,160	258,688
Annual Duties on Pensions, &c.	.....	16	.....	.....	16	Annual Duties on Pensions, &c.	.....	4,016	.....	.....	4,016
	8,057,252	7,022,091	7,692,411	6,629,906	29,401,663		5,749,208	6,040,252	3,979,578	5,148,614	20,917,652
TOTAL NET REVENUE £	18,930,960	6,609,350	15,044,300	13,982,917	64,567,533	TOTAL NET REVENUE £.	14,502,296	13,831,181	10,533,929	11,552,961	50,420,367

(a) Including £521,852 War Malt Duty.
(b) Including 2,870,950 Ditto Ditto.
(c) Including £20,000 War Malt Duty.
(d) Including 50,031 Ditto Ditto.

The *Irish* and *Portuguese* Payments, for the Interest on their respective Debts payable in *England*, are excluded from this Statement; and the WAR TAXES appropriated to the Interest of Loans charged on them are included under the head of WAR TAXES, to the Quarter ended 5th *July*, 1816, inclusive, from which period the War Duties of CUSTOMS (being made Perpetual per Act 55 GEO. III. c. 29.), are included under the head of CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall 7th July 1817.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

The Custom-house Officers in Liverpool have found, upon information lodged with them, that goods openly shipped from that port to the Continent, were re-landed, and in a way but little liable to detection. The mode by which this scheme was carried into execution is extremely simple. Some of the river vessels called flats are of a size calculated to make foreign voyages, when unemployed in the internal navigation, for which purpose they receive registers. In this case they mount a top-mast, put on bullworks, &c. which are moveable, and which, in the present instance, are supposed to have been taken off when a short distance at sea, and then the vessel, thus metamorphosed and stripped of all *exotic* appearance, returns up the river, and lands her goods like *other* carriers upon the inland navigation, wholly unsuspected, and, indeed, without requiring, "under existing circumstances," the inspection, or even the presence of a Revenue Officer.

In *Duckett's Weekly Dispatch* there is an interesting article on the superior value to Great Britain of the naval over the land force—and the writer takes occasion to rejoice in the voyage that the PRINCE REGENT lately made, as it may make him turn his attention more particularly to that great branch of national power.—"It was," says he, "the first excursion of his Royal Highness, since he assumed the reins of Government, upon that element which our ancestors, with justifiable pride, used to call the domain of Britain; which has been for more than two centuries the scene of her most brilliant, as well as useful achievements; & which is confessedly the source of that great power & opulence to which the country has arrived. It was therefore impossible for the august Personage, who exercises the functions of sovereignty in this island, the *Queen of the Ocean*, not to experience grand sensations when he ploughed those waves, that convey to his kingdom the produce of every climate, and over which he rules without a competitor. "Here," he could exclaim, "I am undisputed master and Lord. Here I can defy the world in arms. It is the true scene of my glory as it is of my power. It enriches without enervating my people. With my invincible navy I can "controul at pleasure the most important affairs of "Europe; and my gallant seamen extend my authority to the confines of the earth, without endangering my throne, or menacing the liberties of my "subjects."

If such indeed was the sentiment, and such the exclamation of his Royal Highness, we may reasonably hope that he will instruct his Ministers to turn their undivided attention to the Navy, and resume the good old system of depending chiefly on that arm for our prosperity and our honour. What a prospect of glory would not such an event hold out to England! The reduction of a standing army—the retrenchment of enormous expence—the suppression of that military spirit which has been so dangerously cherished of late, and which threatens to be so fatal to our liberties as a people—and, above all, the abandonment of those Continental intrigues, which are as impolitic as they are unprincipled, and to which alone we have to ascribe the grievous burthens that now weigh us down—all this would follow from a return to the maritime system. With the revival of our naval power would revive the just and commanding influence of our Government, and then indeed, as BONAPARTE stated in his late conversation, should we be able to dictate to foreign Courts, instead of having every petty State issuing its prohibitory decrees against us with success.—Mr. DUCKETT concludes his observations, by saying.—

"There is not one act that would be hailed with more rapture by the country, or that would have a tendency to diffuse so much confidence, as a determination on the part of the Government to confide again to the navy the defence of the national glory and safety. In promoting to the utmost every legitimate object of policy, and fully answering every purpose of glory or interest, it inspires no apprehension with respect to our liberties; and, in striking terror into the enemy, it cannot by any process be converted into an instrument of oppression or even jealousy at home.

"A standing army on the contrary, is at variance with our moral and local peculiarities. It is, in like manner, much more formidable at home than it is abroad and never yet had the countenance of any distinguished English Statesman. It can only be sanctioned by a Ministry to whom the overthrow of the Constitution is a more favourite and steady object of pursuit than the preservation of the honour and interests of the country. It has at the same time that incurable defect in its organization, that the more perfect it is, the more it is pernicious The more it is rendered effective for purposes of war, the more indifferent it becomes to those sacred obligations which attach men to their country. It was only infatuation, therefore, or something worse, which suggested the policy of maintaining a British army for five years in France—the exact period of command that CÆSAR first solicited in Gaul; and he fashioned an army which did not hesitate, though he felt reluctance himself, to pass the Rubicon."

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday (June 18) a General Court of Proprietors was held in the India House, Leadenhall-street. The Minutes of the last Meeting being read, the Chairman declared a dividend of 5½ per Cent. for the last half year. The Court then appointed a Committee on the Bye-laws, consisting of Messrs. Keene, G. Cuming, P. Headley, D. Kinnaird, &c.

The Court agreed to confirm a Resolution of the 16th of April, which sanctioned a Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting a pension of 300l. per annum to Solomon Earl, Paymaster of the Company's Depot at Chatham.

Mr. Hume took this opportunity of warning the Court to be very cautious in proceeding as they were doing, for the list of pensions, salaries, &c. had increased to an alarming extent, and he was afraid, if care was not taken, might lead to their stoppage, as had been the case with other public bodies.

A conversation then took place respecting the fee-fund, when it was observed by a Director, that this had originally belonged to the Clerks, but had latterly been taken under the management of the Court of Directors, who distributed it among the Clerks. The Chairman said that a Report, on that subject would in the course of a short time be laid before the Court.

The Chairman then informed the Court, that it had been made special for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee on the Bye Laws. The Report was presented by Mr. Howarth, Chairman of that Committee, which being read, was, after some observations from Messrs. R. Jackson, Hume, Grant, &c. ordered to be taken into consideration on the 3d of July, and in the mean time to be printed.

SHIP OWNERS' RELAXATION BILL.

Mr. Hume said, that he now wished to call the attention of the Court to the Bill in Parliament for granting some relief to the Ship Owners, and he could not but regret that the Committee appointed by the Honourable the House of Commons, to inquire into the case, had heard only *ex parte* evidence, whereas both sides of the question should have been attended to, and really their labours had been, to say the least, by no means so productive as could have been wished. The Bill in the House did not correspond with the Report of the Committee, for had it done so, and had a general revision of the shipping laws been agreed to, he would have cheerfully consented to the half million now demanded. The Honourable Gentleman then shewed the injury sustained by the Company in what private merchants were doing, for it was undoubted that they could bring home pepper at 12l, per ton, while the Company could not do so under 26l. The same was the case in every article, while at the same time these articles brought a better price than the Company's could do. He feared if a renewal of the Charter should again come on, they would be deceived if they expected a continuance of the monopoly of the China Trade, as they would have a powerful body to contend with, and not perhaps have the same support as formerly. He concluded by moving, that the Court saw with deep regret the copy of the Bill now in its course through Parliament, and viewed with astonishment the proceedings of that Committee of the House of Commons, and therefore recommended to the Court of Directors to prevent its becoming a law.

Mr. D. Kinnaird seconded the Resolution.

Mr Lowndes could not agree with his Honourable Friend, as the ship-owners built their vessels in a manner which rendered them unfit for any thing else than the Company's trade. He never could sanction such a proposal as that, which went to under-mine the credit and character of the Company; for it became the Company to calculate how much the large ships had profited them during the war, by their being able to defend themselves against privateers; whereas by employing small ships, they were only affording subjects of capture for the enemy. At the same time he thought the Directors had acted wrong, in not affording evidence on both sides; and certainly all ship owners should have been placed on an equal footing at least, taking into consideration the number of voyages.

Mr. Freshfield and Mr. Grant defended the conduct of the Committee.

Mr. D. Kinnaird supported the arguments of his Worthy Friend, and contended that the Court of Directors had not done their duty in taking such a partial view of the subject, and calling for this money without giving the Court of Proprietors the satisfaction to know that every thing would be done that could be done to revise and correct the laws respecting the shipping system. If this measure passed, the country would have no more cause to thank the President of the Board of Controul (Mr. Canning), than to congratulate him on his appointment to the late Lisbon Embassy.

The Resolution was then negatived, only two hands being held up for it.

Mr. D. Kinnaird, alluding to the late disturbance in the College, gave notice, that on an early day he should move that the clause in the Act of Parliament requesting Gentlemen to send their sons to that seminary be repealed.

The Court then adjourned at five o'clock, to Thursday the 3d of July.

[*Madras Gazette,—December 13.*

EAST INDIA SHIP OWNERS BILL.

Sir *Thomas Courtenay* moved the third reading of the East India Ship-owners Bill.

Mr. *Brougham* said, that he had radical objections to this Bill, which countenanced a deviation from the regular established practice recognised by the Act of the 39th of the King. That Act had a very beneficial effect—it rendered it imperative upon the East India Company to procure a certain freight for tonnage of shipping, by exciting a public competition among the ship-owners, whose biddings were ordered to be public with sealed offers. A fair reduction of price arose out of this arrangement, and in one year the Company saved 138,000*l.* by it, and since that period there were years when perhaps it nearly quadrupled that sum. By the last contract with the Company, the ship owners, calculating on the public fall of the price of stores, &c. at the peace, stipulated for a much smaller sum than they would have otherwise taken—it appeared that the event disproved their speculation, the prices did not go down, their contract became a losing one; and this Bill was brought in to enable the East India Company to give them a large sum to recover this loss. He had a strong objection both to the policy of such a regulation, and also to the manner in which it was made. He greatly disliked vesting discretionary power in the hands of the Company for such a purpose. It would have been, he thought, much better to have fixed a specific sum for each particular loser, instead of leaving it open in this manner.

Mr. *Canning* thought, that under all the circumstances of this case, the Bill was desirable to relieve the sufferers by the contract from a ruinous loss. The principle acted on was not to grant any relief beyond 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and not to allow even that, if, combined with the original contract, the total amount per ton would be more than 26*l.* Here there was a striking advantage over the Act of 1803, by which no limit was set to the amount of relief. Under the present Act the Directors would be obliged, every year, to lay before the House an account of what they had done, in conformity with its provisions. So that there was a double security. First, allowances could not be made beyond a certain amount—and next, the Directors were compelled to communicate to the House what they had done, with reference to the provisions of this Act. Undoubtedly, the objections stated by the Honorable and Learned Gentleman were entitled to great consideration—but he hoped it would be found, that, in considering this subject, those to whom it had been referred, had done all in their power to improve the general shipping system of the Company.

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* expressed his approbation of the Bill. A peace freight was certainly settled in 1792, but it was found to be quite inadequate to the price of naval stores in 1803, during the peace of Amiens, and in consequence, relief was then granted. In his opinion, the circumstances of the present time equally demanded, that an additional allowance should be given to the ship-owners.

Mr, *Brougham* explained.

Mr. *Grant* (the Director) said, a change in the price of materials, unexampled in our history, had taken place, in the last 25 years, which now prevented the ship-owners from sailing at the peace-freight of 1792. They were, therefore, compelled to call for an additional allowance. If it were not granted, what would be the consequence? The owners must withdraw their ships, and the Company

(*To be Continued after the Poetry.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
WERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Wednesday, 28th January, 1818.

Poetry.

THE RAINS.

(From the Seasons of Kali-dasa.)

FRIEND of desire—the Sovereign of the Rain
Approaches! D-arest with his stately train,
Like mighty elephants the clouds on high
Advance, and lightnings wave along the sky
His flickering banners; while the Monarch's fame
Deep rolling thunders as his drums proclaim.

Now spreads o'er all a dark but changing hue;
Here like the water lily's deepest blue,
And there like Surmah's fracture tints display
Metallic lustre through the lowering day;
The thirsty Chataka impatient eyes,
The promised waters of the laboring skies,
Where heavy clouds with low melodious song,
In slow procession murmuring move along.

As soothing shades imgined bliss inspire,
The lonely lover burns with vain desire;
For like the tyrant of the youthful breast
The air of Indra's radiant bow possest,
Strings it with lightning—points the rain dropt dart,
And aims unerring at the heedless heart.
Now like a smiling fair whose shapely neck
Encircling rows of radiant jewels deck,
The earth with coral buds and blossoms gleams,
And wears the glowworms's diamond shining beams;
In amorous sport the peacock train advance,
To frame with spreading tails the joyous dance,
Whose graceful frolics pleasing thoughts impart,
And whisper love to every youthful heart.
Fast flow the turbid torrents as they sweep,
The shelving vallies to rejoin the deep;
And like the fair one prodigal of charms,
Who hastes to yield them to her lovers's arms;
Bound so'er each obstacle with headlong force,
And banks and trees demolish in their course.
On every side the eye delighted sees
New shoots and foliage—verdant shrubs and trees;
And o'er the renovated grass appear
The favourite blossoms of the brouzing deer;
And who can mark, unconscious of delight,
The wavy forest freshening on the sight;
Or wandering fearlessly through grove and lawn,
The soft and lotus-eyed and half-confiding fawn.

Thick murky clouds the cope of heaven pervade,
And spread o'er earth impenetrable shade?
Alone the lightning's momentary ray
Conducts the dauntless lover on his way:
Aroused from slumber by the awful sound
When midnight thunders hoarsely roll around;
Forgetting past offence and recent strife,
Close to her husband clings the trembling wife;
Or should her lord be absent from her arms,
For him she feels a thousand fond alarms:
Heedless of dress, a prey to tenderest fears,
Breathless and sad she sits, while silent tears
Fast from her lotus-eyes in torrents flow,
And stain those lips that like the Bimba glow.

Borne with the falling current, blades of grass
With dust distained and insects speckled, pass,
And whirling tortuously down the stream,
To frightened frogs like snakes terrific seem.
The bee with busy and delighted song,
To seek the blooming lotus speeds along;
But wandering giddily arrests his sail
Where the pleased peacock spreads his gaudy tail:
Wild roars the elephant inflamed with love,
And the deep sound reverberates from above;
His tusk the bees in gathering clusters trace,
And sip the moisture trickling o'er his face.

Now dancing peacocks and descending rills,
Sprung from new sources decorate the hills,
And bending clouds their tardy progress stop,
To kiss the lotus on the mountain top.
Who does not love the sweetly breathing breeze:
With odours shaken from the trembling trees,
Rich with the perfume of new budding flowers,
And cooled with gelid drops and gentle showers.

The kindly season, with a husband's pride,
Adorns the earth, his fresh and blooming bride;
For her each perfume and each tint combines,
Weaves the bright band, or varied garland twines
Around her neck the flowery knot is laced,
And budding zones wind soft around her waist;
Each charm's soft down refreshing moisture knows,
And Heaven's bright mantle graceful round her flows.
Cooled by soft rains, along the shaded skies,
Diffusing peace and joy the zephyr flies;
The clouds that fertilizing dews distend,
Their course to Vind'hya's lofty summit bend.
'Twas there they gather'd many a wat'ry store,
And there again their watery wealth they pour;
With timely succour grateful showers distil,
And quench the flames that parch the friendly hill.

Such is the season whose reviving glow
Can brighter beauty on our fair bestow;
Whose care the blossom and the branch protects,
And winding creepers to support directs;
Who sooths the frame, reanimates the mind,
And sheds new life, new vigor, on mankind.

(Continued from the last Page.)

would be obliged to take up others, at an increased expense.

Mr. *Howarth* after adverting to the causes which led to the Act of 1803, expressed his opinion, although he was no friend to innovation, that the present measure would benefit the Company. He wished to know from the Right Honorable President of the Board of Control, whether it was his intention to revive the system, which his predecessors had followed, of laying annually before the House a statement of the affairs of India?

Mr. *Canning* said, that, at present, he was incompetent to lay before the House so complicated a statement—but, if a proposition, calling for such information, were made early in the Session, he would do his utmost to obey it.

After a few words from Mr. Howarth and Mr. Astell, the Bill was read the third time, and passed.

CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY AND ARMY.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS IN CERTAIN CASES TO OFFICERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S LAND AND SEA FORCES.

"Whereas, by certain Acts passed in the reigns of his Majesty's Royal predecessors, it was provided, that Officers in his Majesty's Royal Navy and Officers in his Majesty's Army shall take certain oaths, and make and subscribe certain Declarations, before they shall enter upon the office or places of trust to which they may be appointed: and whereas doubts have been entertained whether the provisions of the said Acts are still in force in that behalf, &c. Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the athority of the same, that from and after the it shall and may be lawful to and for his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces, the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the Secretary at War for the time being, respectively, or any other person thereunto lawfully authorised, to deliver Commission or Warrants to any Officer or Officers in his Majesty's Royal Navy, Land Forces, or Royal Marines, without previously requiring such Officer or Officers to take the said oath, or make and subscribe the said Declarations; any thing in any Act or Acts contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

"Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Oaths required by any Act or Acts now in force to be taken, or to any Declarations thereby required to be made and subscribed, by such Officer or Officers as aforesaid, after he or they shall have accepted and received such Commissions or Warrants as aforesaid.'

The Barford, of Hull, from London to Hull, with forty barrels of gunpowder and a general cargo, caught fire on Wednesday off Dudegon, and was deserted by the crew, who soon after saw her blow up. The people landed at Yarmouth yesterday morning they suppose the fire was accasioned by some vitriol which was stowed in the hold.

TREASONABLE PRACTICES.—On Tuesday, several of the persons in custody on charges of treasonable practices, underwent examinations at the Secretary of State's Office for the Home Department, before Lord Viscount SIDMOUTH, the Crown Lawyers, Sir NATANIEL CONANT, and other official Gentlemen. BENJAMIN WHITELEY, from Huddersfield, brought to London on Saturday evening, was taken to the Office by the Governor of the House of Correction; and after he had undergone an examination, he was sent off to Salisbury Prison. Orders were given, at the same time, to remove Mr. KNIGHT from Reading to Salisbury Prison.

THE PITT CLUB.—A General Meeting of this Club was held on Wednesday at the City of London Tavern, to arrange the Spring Dinners for the ensuing year, and to ballot for Members; when, amongst many others, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were elected:—

The Earl Mount Norris Lord Viscount, Valentia John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. I. Nichol, Esq. T. G. Street Esq. George Shiffner, Esq. Mr. General Gascoyne, M P. Joshua Walker, Esq. John Whately, Esq. John Jacob Buxton, Esq. C. F. Adey, Esq. Edwin Stacey, Esq. W. C. Clarkson, Esq. &c.

[*The Day*,- *July* 11.

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

By the names of the Candidates for Paris, you perceive at once that the contest is no longer between the Ministerialists and the Ultras, who, in Paris at least, are quite beaten out of the field, but between the Ministerialists and the Independents. The Ultras have now no resource but in voting in the train of the Ministerialists.

The *Bureaux* of the different Sections have, generally speaking, with the exception of the Presidents, who are nominated by the King, been very well composed. Independents, in most instances, as in those of B. Constant and Manuel, have been elected as Secretaries, and men of the three different parties have been chosen as Scrutators, that, in the examining of the poll, they may check one another. Artful contrivances have been resorted to, of course, by each party, but chiefly by the Ministerialists; they having it more in their power, and standing also more in need of it. False *bulletins* (the paper containing the vote of the elector) have been sent by Ministers to the Presidents of some of the Sections, who connive with them; but bulletins thussent having been vehemently objected to by some of the Electors; it is now required that all Electors give their votes in person. Ministers have also given authority to vote to some persons unqualified; but some of these having used that authority against their employers, little notice is taken of those illegal votes by the opposite side. It may be said, indeed, of almost all the subordinate agents of Government, that when not acting ostensibly, they are favourable to the patriotic side of the question.

A French Election exhibits, of course, a very different scene from an English one. It takes place in a spacious hall, instead of a hustings erected in the open air. No speeches, no appearance of canvassing, no rushing forward to the poll. Few enter the place of election but the Electors themselves, and these observe towards each other, however opposite their parties, all the exterior forms commonly observed in a drawing-room. All come with their minds made up as to their choice, and their bulletins ready written. Every one looks strongly mindful of his pursuit; they converse much, but in a low tone of voice. A general and involuntary exclamation, however, occurs, on the proclaiming of some popular name, such as Lafitte or Lafayette, or Manuel and B. Constant, as on the occasion of the two latter being elected Secretaries to their Bureau. But the assembly, upon the whole, bears an appearance of constraint. The Ministerialists look like men working in the dark; the Ultras and Independents look more open and bold, but by no means like men accustomed to the use of liberty. At the doors are no other sentries but National Guards, who may be considered like constables in uniform.

In the Departments also the elections are taking a favourable turn. M. d'Argenson is returned for Alsace. M. Dupont and M. Bignon, for the Department of the Eure; the former was Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, the other Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, during the *cent jours*. M. de Chauvelin is returned for the Cote-d'Or, where no elections could be effected last year. M. d'Argenson is elected also for the Department of Indre et Loire, together with M. Chantal.—These nominations were withheld from the public for several days, lest, while the elections are still going on here, they should give too much encouragement to the Independent party.

Of the candidates for Paris, M. Benjamin Constant is the only one who has pledged himself by any writings. Every day a fresh publication comes forth from his pen; the public prints lie open to his opponents, but not to him.

The Hon. CHRISTOPHER HELY HUTCHINSON has offered himself to the City of Cork, as a Candidate for Parliamentary Representation on the first vacancy.

THE TYPHUS FEVER.—We are sorry to learn, that the typhus fever is prevailing in some parts of the town, particularly in Turnmill-street, at Cow-cross, also in the neighbourhood of Clare-mariet and at Pentonville and Islington. The Fever Hospital, at St. Pancras, is nearly full.

HATTON-GARDEN.—In consequence of the officers reporting that the typhus fever was very bad in several courts in Cow-cross and Turnmill-street, the office was ordered to be fumigated, and no persons in future to be permitted to crowd the inner office, not admitted on business.

We are happy to inform the public, that the typhus fever which has been stated to prevail to an alarming degree in this town, is neither so extensive in its sphere of operation, nor so malignant in its natnre, as previous statements were calculated to countenance. It is a disorder which generally prevails, more or less, at this season of the year, but which has been rendered formidable to the imagination by having been noticed in the public Papers. Whatever degree of this malignant fever obtains at present in the town is, as is usual, confined principally to the lower orders. We have this information from an eminent physician.—*Liverpool Courier.*

(The Morning Chronicle Sept. 27.)

American Extracts.

FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.

The times are truly distressing—money is scarce—provisions are also scarce and very dear, and it is difficult for a large portion of the community, particularly Mechanics and day labourers, to procure a sufficient supply of the most necessary articles for the support of life.

But does the prevalence of such distressing times have a tendency to make sufferers and the people in general, more industrious, frugal and temperate in their domestic concerns. Visit the taverns and stores—You will find multitudes, spending their time and money at the gaming table or some other fashionable amusement, apparently happy under the influence of the intoxicating bowl, regardless of their families of home, who are often destitute of food and clothing, unless assisted by their more wealthy and generous neighbours. There are others whose conduct, though not equally reprehensible, is by no means commendable. We allude to the practice of buying drams whenever business calls them to the retailers, of treating their friends when they meet together, and treating to profusion with spirituous liquors all those who may be present on public occasions. This class includes many respectable and wealthy persons who do these things merely because it is fashionable.—They ought; however to recollect their example will be readily and extensively followed, thus sowing the seeds of intemperance, which are of a prolific nature.

Much might be successfully done to change the state of the times, if undertaken in season and with resolution. The drunkard and gamester should be treated as "the law directs" Let magistrates do the duty they have solemnly sworn to perform. Public good requires this should be done. Let the wealthy and affluent, set examples of frugality and temperance; employ and succour the industrious poor, relieve and comfort the distressed and afflicted.

ELIZABETH TOWN, (N. J.) JUNE 17.

At the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, the Editor of this paper and the President were both Lieutenants in the Brigade of Artillery, commanded by the intrepid General Knox; and Mr. Monro was wounded and removed to Judge Wyncop's in Pennsylvania, where he lay until recovered of his wounds. Some time after that he was appointed aid-de camp to Lord Sterling, with the rank of Colonel.

Another fraud in Cotton has just been detected at Charleston, S. C. One bale contained 86 lbs. of stones, 180 lbs. of dirt, rotten cotton and seed, and only 30 or 40 lbs. of good cotton. It was bought of Wm. P. Sims, who made oath he had it of Joseph M'Cullough.

[*New England Palladium, June 24.*

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 18.—Arrived brig Junius, Dunton, from Bahia, 33 days. It was reported at Bahia that Monte Video and Rio Grande, were taken by the army of Buenos Ayres, and that part of the troops sent from Bahia against Pernambuco had joined the Independants.—A native priest had been detected as a spy and emissary at Bahia a few days after being landed, in the night near that place from a small vessel despatched by the Governor of Pernambuco. Numerous letters to individuals in that province were taken, but being directed in cypher and the priest refusing to name them, the secret died with him—his last words were "I die for liberty, my country and her independence." He was a handsome man of about 50 years of age.

Also arrived, ship Atlas, Girdon, 126 days from Pulo Penang, with block-tin and a million of pounds of pepperin bulk. April 29- was boarded off St. Helena by a British sloop of war, and was informed that the *Emperor* was well, and had removed to his *Palace*, was very sulky, and would see no company.

It is said, in some of the papers, that William Wiltshire, Esq. the British Consul at Mogadore, who with so much generosity and feeling, redeemed from slavery and otherwise befriended the American Captain Riley and his unfortunate fellow sufferers, has been appointed American Agent at that place, to assist, on account of Government, any of our countrymen who may hereafter be in distress, or meet with disasters in that quarter.

"*Trinidad, May* 15—On Sunday the 11th Inst. a 74 gun ship, 2 frigates and 15 sail of transports were signalled passing the Bocas, supposed to be Spaniards, with troops on board, to change the order of things on the Spanish Main. We have now a report that Barcelona is in possession of the Royalists, and that Augustura has surrendered to the Independent army."

[*Bos. D. Adv June 23.*

DUTCH SLAVES—A NEW SIGHT

HARRODSBURGH, (KEN.) April 12.—Four of the drove of "Redemptioners," mentioned in the above extract, arrived here in Harrodsburgh, owned by Captain Thomas P. Moore.—Twelve or thirteen more of them are at Colonel B. Johnson's farm. The rest of them have been sold on the way. The cry of "Dutch Slaves" soon assembled the town around them. Being by birth a German myself, I naturally visited them. They are all very young, three of them I think under age. They heavily complained of their usage, and asserted, that they had been "belogen and betrogen," (belied and betrayed) from the beginning to the end. Three of them have since absconded, and though pursued by the agents of their *owner*, and by advertisements of "*Runaby Dutch Servants*," have not yet been found. Not one of them can speak a word of English, and they are all mechanics. The fourth remains here, working as a tailor at Mr. Watson's shop, where he is very content, and very well treated. He is a youth of 19 years, with a very prepossessing countenance and conduct, indeed he is the favorite of the town. He is parentless, though he left brothers and sisters in Germany, who, he told me, with tears in his eyes, are ignorant of his transportation.

[*The India Gazette,—December 8.*

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office, New York, Aug. 15, 1817.

A letter addressed by Messrs. Tucker and Lauries, to Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul General to the United States, has been presented to this Department, in which it is represented, that the construction given by you to that part of the Circular Instructions of the 31st of March last, relative to foreign vessels arriving direct from the ports of St. George and Hamilton, in the Island of Bermuda, denies to British vessels an exemption from the disqualifications mentioned in the Act of the 14th of January last, unless such vessels be actually laden at these ports. This construction accords with the views

entertained on the subject by this Department, and comes within the sense in which it was intended, that foreign vessels should be considered as having, or not having, arrived direct from a foreign port or place, to or with which the vessels of the United States are ordinarily permitted to go and trade.

If a British vessel sails in ballast from Antigua (this being an interdicted port), or, having a cargo on board, unlades, and takes in a new cargo at Bermuda, and thence arrives at a port of the United States, the continuity of the voyage from Antigua should be considered as having been broken, and the vessel subjected only to the lower rate of Alien Duties.

But if a British vessel, being laden at Antigua, and touching or stopping, and obtaining a clearance at Bermuda, for the purpose merely colourably of commencing a new voyage to a port of the United States, it does not entitle the transaction to be considered as forming a branch of the trade of Bermuda, and therefore the case should be viewed as that of one subjecting the vessel to the higher rate of Alien Duties.

Upon the same principle, if a British vessel be laden at Bermuda, and merely touches or stops at ports to which our vessels are not ordinarily permitted to go, and trade, without taking in any additional cargo, or committing any acts at the latter place, whereby the cargo would be rendered liable to be considered as having been incorporated with the commerce of the place, the case should be viewed as that of a continuous voyage from Bermuda, and the vessel subjected only to the lower rates of Alien duties.

Whether goods come within the prohibition as to drawback, mentioned in the 4th section of the Act of 27th of April 1816, depends upon the place from whence they shall be considered as having been imported, as being a place to or with which the vessels of the United States are or are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, in deciding which point the principles already laid down are also to govern.

In a general sense, the original place of shipment is to be considered the place from where the vessel shall have arrived.
—With due respect, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH ANDERSON.

We are sensible of the incongruity of the following statement, the Letter from the Portland Gazette states the times to be bad indeed. Whilst, this represents them most flourishing: this is stated to be an extract of a Letter received by the Malabar.

We are happy to learn that the Crops in America are unusually abundant, in Tobacco, Rice, Wheat, and Cotton, there is the largest produce ever remembered. Throughout Europe the Harvest is equally abundant, so that once more, Peace and Plenty reign's in our Great Country.

SELECTION.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

FASHIONABLE DIFFICULTIES, WAYS AND MEANS!

Turning the corner of St. James' Street, I was overtaken by Sir M—— M——, in a well appointed curricle, with two smart grooms as outriders, yet accompanied by the most sulky, stern-looking farmer or horsedealer I ever beheld. "How are you, M——?" said I. He thanked me, and pulled up, without, however, introducing his companion. I observed that he had changed his set of horses, from four greys to as many blacks: "Aye," cried, he, "and my next set shall be *duns* for the sake of retaliation; but pray come and dine with me at seven; say half after, if you please." Here ended our colloquy.

I reached—— Street about a quarter before eight; all the guests were arrived, but Sir Mortimer was from home. Three quarters of an hour had elapsed, without any appearance of the Baronet: at length W—ll—gh—y, who is a witling and a classic, rung the bell to enquire if it was all a *hoax* or not; and when there was a chance of dinner. "My Master is this moment come in, and the dinner is dish'd," said the Buttler. "Had you told us that the dinner was just *come* in, and that your master was *dish'd*, it might have been as well," added W——y; "for, the former we all *hope*, and the latter we all know." Here the Baronet entered, in high spirits, and shook hands with us all. The party consisted of Lord L——, Dick W——y, Jack B——, (a clergyman), an anonymous Lawyer (for we never heard *him* named), Mr Trigger, the gunsmith (a little to our astonishment), and myself.

Betwixt the first and second courses there was a longish pause, and, upon more wine being called for, the Butler said, that Joseph had mislaid the key, but that if he did not find it in five minutes, he would break open the cellar-door, and have a padlock put on directly after. Lord L—here spoke for the first time, and proposed to the Baronet to toss up for a few guineas betwixt the acts. It was agreed to: the Baronet lost twenty to his Lordship; and the thing went round for a few minutes in which time B—— and myself lost about fifty; while the gunsmith was the hardest hit, having lost nearly double that sum.

A great lot of Champagne now appeared in ice, and the second service put an end to further sport. "You are an unfortunate sun of a gun," cried W——y, tapping old Trigger on the shoulder: here a loud laugh rose again, in which Trigger tried to join, but could not. Just at the commencement of the third course, the Baronet was called out; he speedily returned laughing, and pushed about the enlivening glass in *double quick time*. During the desert, odd or even was again proposed, but negatived; and I perceived that neither W——y nor the Lawyer had joined in the first little gambling *entre acte*. Here Trigger and the Baronet were both called out; but returned in a few minutes; the former with much gravity; the latter with the triumphant air of a successful hoax.

After the desert, we had two hours hard drinking, in the course of which a musical snuff-box was produced by the Baronet, much admired by Trigger, and put up to raffle: thirty-one was the highest throw; Trigger threw that number; but the Baronet took up the box, and won it in at thirty-four. "You've missed, old *Blunderbuss*, cried W——y; then, turning to me, added in a whisper," How the old *cock* hangs fire; I was in hopes that he would have *gone off* long ago." By this time, all were *gentlemenly* drunk, and Trigger was carried out speechless.

A rubber at whist was proposed by the Baronet; but W——y, treading on my toe, declined; and we thus spoiled the party and retired, leaving the Peer, the Baronet, and the intoxicated Lawyer, at *vingt et un*; Jack B— having gone to the Opera. W——y asked me to give him a cast in my carriage, and we perceived, on leaving the house, a number of porters with packages proceeding out of the street-door, as if they were unfurnishing it entirely.

On our road home, I expressed my surprise to W——y, who explained all as follows. "Sir M—— and I were at school and college together. Since that time, however, we had lost sight of each other, until we met by accident, in the Pump-room at Bath. I understand that he was deeply in debt when he left college; and that, in a few years afterwards, he had spent the whole of his fortune. He lost an heiress by being arrested at Brighton, and by the consequent exposure of his affairs; and he was equally unlucky in being opposed by too heavy *weight of metal* in his election, although many think that he received a sum of money to decline off. Finally, all his effects, stud et cetera, et cetera, are sold; and he lives, (like many other dashing young men on town) completely by his wits. His horses and curricle are hired, his house is really-furnished, his servants are on board wages, and, when he gives a dinner, it comes from a tavern; Lord Lavender is a *brother Greek*; they *work together*; and whatever they seem to win or lose to each other is *a blind*."

"Sir M—— was arrested yesterday morning, (for it was now far on to a second day) and you met him with the Bailiff in his curricle; he accompanied him home: and never left the house until the gunsmith went out to sign the bail-bond. Old Trigger looked grave on finding the sum more than what he had bargained for, which doubtless was a trick managed betwixt John Doe and the noble Baronet. When previous to that hoax, you saw a pause, the wine was out; but the *entre acte* produced enough to procure more; and the raffle for the snuff-box, which took place afterwards, paid more than the expences of our splendid entertainment."

"B—'s going to the Opera was a great disappointment; still a greater, your not making up a rubber; as for me, he knows that I never play; but he is pleased to say that I enliven his party, and that he cannot do without me. The plan was to get B—— and yourself into deep play after supper, when you would have suspected less by being allowed to win a trifle at whist. As it is you see Mr. Trigger has paid *his shot* pretty well, and the *hazy* attorney will be hit for as much as he is good for, which the Peer and the Baronet will divide at a tete a tete dinner, heartily laughing at *all the parties*. The house is not unfurnishing; but the porters whom you met, were carrying out the hired plate, glass, linen and the hampers of wine which were not used; likewise a legion of empty bottles."

Here the carriage stopped, whilst W——y concluded by a wretched pun. "Adieu," said he, "*sic tran it gloria Tuesday*; for *Mundi*, or Monday is past."—I retired to my bed, yet not to rest; for I was horror-struck with what had passed, and I resolved to tell my story to every incautious young man of my acquaintance. The changes which take place in our earliest associates after leaving school or the University, are such, that one cannot be too guarded how he gives way to that natural sentiment of philanthropy which leads us to wish, alas! too often in vain "that the friends of our youth may be the companions of our old age."

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

FRENCH WALKING DRESS.—Frock of fine cambric, with four rows of muslin *bouillones*; the sleeves finished at the wrist by a *bouillone* cuff of muslin. Bonnet of *tulle* over pink satin, lined and turned up in front with white next the face. The bonnet surmounted with an elegant plume of pink feathers. Triple ruff of clear muslin, embroidered at the edges in open work. Plaid silk half handkerchief of pink, and white carelessly tied round the throat. Washing leather gloves, and black satin or kid shoes.

ENGLISH EVENING DRESS.—Round dress of gossamer satin of the palest shade of celestial blue; finished round the border by a broad full *Buffon* ornament of white crape or net, elegantly interspersed with a novel kind of silk trimming, the colour of the dress. Tucker of blond and full flutings. Pavilion hat *toque* of white satin, ornamented at the edge with silver, and surmounted by a plume of ostrich feathers. Diamond chain and necklace, with a fan of white crape and silver. White satin shoes, and white kid gloves.—LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE.

EVENING DRESS.—White British net dress over a soft white satin slip. The body is composed of white satin, disposed in folds, and rich letting-in lace. The sleeve, which is very short and full, is composed of the same materials: the lace is brought very full in front of the arm, and divided by tucks into full compartments, which are finished by small pearl tassels. The skirt is elegantly ornamented with two falls of broad rich blond, and on almost plain; each fall is surmounted by a full rouleau of white satin, the fulness of which is confined by pearls twisted round it. The hair is turned up *a la Grecque* behind: it is parted in front so as to display the whole of the forehead, and disposed in light loose ringlets. Head-dress *a la Francois* a full garland of roses and fancy flowers. Necklace and ear-rings, topaz mixed with pearl. White satin shoes. White kid gloves, and spangled crape fan.

PROMENADE DRESS.—A high dress of jaconot muslin, richly embroidered round the bottom of the skirt. The body is composed entirely of work. Long sleeve, finished down the arm in front by *boutillons* of lace. With this dress is worn the Charlotte spencer, composed of cerulean blue satin; it is tight to the shape, the back a moderate breadth, and the waist short. The sleeve is rather wide. The trimming is extremely elegant. The sleeve is ornamented at the wrist, and on the shoulder to correspond. Bonnet, *a la Ninon*, composed of French willow. The crown is fancifully ornamented with the same material, cut in small squares, edged with white satin, and turned a little over at the ends. The front is very large; it displays the front hair, which is simply braided across the forehead: it is edged with puffed gauze, disposed in points, and confined by a narrow fold of white satin. A sprig of acacia ornaments it on the left side, and it is finished by white satin strings. French ruff and ruffles of rich lace. Blue or white kid shoes and gloves.—ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY.

PITT CLUB OF SCOTLAND.

The following verses serve as an epilogue to "the Pitt Club of Scotland." The author tells us they are the production of the Provost. They are not, he observes, perhaps strictly poetical, but they are the genuine effusion of a mind whose only pleasure is the contemplation of the principles of Mr. Pitt, and whose only affection is love for the Administration.

The principles of W—M PITT
I shall for ever hold,
As long as in my shop I sit,
As long as I love gold.

As truly sure am I that I
Shall never-never fail,
As I am sure that I shall never
Cease to love strong ale.

There never was a man like PITT,
Never a man like he;
He, and the Constitution fit,
So well did they agree.

And there is not a man alive
Like noble C——H;
For his good I shall ever strive,
And shall for ever pray.

And I shall always vote for him
Who loyalty professes;
And my name put I ever shall
To loyal addresses.

For it is fit and right that I,
As Provost of the town,
Should be until the day I die,
A servant of the Crown.

PLYMOUTH.—PILCHARD FISHERY.—A very important change favourable to the adventurers in this fishery in our neighbourhood has happily taken place. The Cawsand seans have caught (in Cawsand and Whitsand-bay) about 500 to 600 hogsheads. At Bur Island, in Bigbury-bay, there has been caught about 1400 hogsheads, by the three seans belonging to that place. On Thursday evening four of the Cawsand seans went there, when one of them enclosed an immeanse shoal of fish, equal it is supposed to 1000 hogsheads; and another also enclosed a shoal, but not so large. Three or four trawl-boats were hired and sent from hence on Friday morning, to convey the fish from the seans to the cellars for curing. The prospects here are very flattering, but the fish which have approached the shallow parts of the coast, during the last week, have been in small detached bodies of 15 to 25 hogsheads only, with a few exceptions. The fish are very large.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—September 24.*

In the list of inquirers after Mr. Ponsonby's health, were,

The Prince Regent; Princess Sophia of Gloucester; Dukes Cumberland, Sussex, Northumberland, Somerset, Rutland, Portland, Leeds and Bedford; Duchesses Northumberland, Somerset, and Rutland; Marquises Cholmondely, Hertford, and Wellesley; Marchioness of Downshire; Earls Warwick, Fortescue, Aboyne, Essex, Carysfort, Westmoreland, Donoughmore Enniskillen, Roslyn, Gower, Carhampton; Viscounts Castlereagh and Strangford; Lords F. Bentinck, Dundas, Rossmore, Hutchinson, G. Cavendish, Bulkeley, Auckland, Kitleen, Saye and Sele, Ellenborough, and G. H. Cavendish; Ladies Besborough and Percy Dean of Chester; Sirs S. Romilly, H. Parnell. &c.

[*The Day,—July 8.*

The Noble Earl who gave fifty guineas to Sir EDMUND NAGLE to receive one guinea for every league that the PRINCE REGENT should go by sea within five years, has already to repay the fifty guineas received, and forty-five in addition, it having been ascertained by the log, that in his late trip the PRINCE REGENT traversed ninety-five leagues. Sir EDMUND has been offered several hundred pounds for his bet.

[*The Morning Chronicle Sept. 23.*

THE LITTLE WILD FLOWER "FORGET ME NOT" TRANSPLANTED.

On Waterloo's extensive plain
Was many a British soldier *slain*:
Its fertile soil produceth—what?
The little flower—"*Forget me not.*"

This little flower of tender hue,
Shall live and grow in England *too*;
And there in fragrant blossom thrive,
While British gratitude's alive.

TO THE CURIOUS IN PUNS.—An inquisitive Gentleman asked a friend the other day, whether he supposed that the PRINCE and his *suite were sick*, in their late naval excursions from Brighton? The answer was equally classical and laconic—"*Oi sic omnia!*"

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.—Serjeant WEIR, of the Scots Greys, was Pay-Serjeant of his Troop at the battle of Waterloo, and, as such, might have been excused serving in action; and, perhaps, he should not have been forward; but on such a day as the battle of Waterloo, he requested to be allowed to charge with the regiment. In one of the charges he fell, mortally wounded, and was left on the field.—Corporal SCOTT, of the same regiment, who lost a leg, asserts, that when the field was searched for the wounded and slain, the body of Serjeant WEIR was found, with his name written on his forehead by his own finger, dipped in his own blood. This, his comrade said, he was supposed to have done that his body might be found and known, and that it might not be imagined he had disappeared with the money of the troop.

The Burghers of Hamburg have had their astonishment excited by a rare phenomenon. On the afternoon of 27th ult. an immense swarm of insects, known by the name of *demoiselles*, passed over the city from the South-west, intercepting the light of the sun like so many dark clouds. It is usual with these insects in their migrations to alight suddenly on some field, and, after foraging there for some hours, to pursue their course in a body as before; but we do not in the present instance find any thing said of the damage they have committed.

A wire bridge for foot passengers, after the model of those constructed in America, which are so serviceable in crossing ravines, small lakes, &c. in that country, has just been erected across the Gala, at Galashiels, North Britain, and is found to answer the purpose extremely well; and, to every appearance, may last for a number of years at little or no expence. The span, which is 111 feet, and the breadth three feet, makes it very neat and light in appearance; though, with safety, 20 or 30 people may be upon it at a time. The whole expence of this useful little bridge is only £20.

[*The Weekly Intelligence,—March 9.*

LAW REPORT.

WRIT OF INQUIRY.

JUNE 25, 1817.

Rev. William Carwithen, Plaintiff, and William Sherwood, Samuel Dunbar Neely, & Robt. Jones, Defendants.

A Writ of Inquiry was held this afternoon, at the Castle of Exeter, before R. Barnes, Esq. Under-Sheriff for Devon, and a Special Jury, to ascertain the damages in an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants (who are the publishers of the *Anti Jacobin Review*), for a libel, which appeared in that work in September last; the libel was contained in a poetical effusion relating to the late contested Election for Devon, in which the plaintiff was charged with having *promised his* vote for E. P. Bastard, Esq. and afterwards voted for Lord Ebrington. Mr. *Gifford* explained the case on the part of the plaintiff, and was replied to by Mr. Casberd, on the part of the defendants. After two very eloquent speeches from the Learned Gentlemen, and some judicious remarks by the Under Sheriff, the Jury withdrew, and in about half an hour returned damages for the plaintiff, one hundred pounds and costs.—(*Exeter Flying Post*).

[*Second Supp. to the Courier,—December 23.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH JULY 8.

SLANDER.—BISHOP v. HUGHES.

Mr. *Gurney* stated, that the plaintiff in this case was a respectable tradesman residing in St. Catherine's parish, and carrying on the business of a distiller. The defendant was also a tradesman in the same parish. The present action was brought to recover a compensation for certain slanderous expressions uttered by defendant, reflecting on the character of the plaintiff, and imputing to him that he had attempted to commit suicide; a greater injury, or one more calculated to affect the feelings of a man, or the credit of a tradesman, could not, in his opinion, be imagined. It appeared that these parties were inhabitants of the same parish, and having had some differences on parochial subjects in the vestry and other places, the defendant adopted this mode of revenging himself for the opposition he had met with from the plaintiff. He should prove his going to the shop of another tradesman in the parish, where entering into conversation, he commenced his slanderous

attack in the following manner ;—On seeing Mr. Endersly, the person in question he said, "How do. you do. I thought you had hanged yourself." Mr Endersley replied, "No, not so bad as that, though things do go bad with me. I have not attempted that yet, thank God." The defendant then said, "Well, if you have not, a certain little great man in our parish has." Mr. Endersley inquired who, and defendant replied, "Why Bishop attempted to hang himself, but the rope slipped."

Mr. Justice BAYLEY asked, if an action had ever before been brought on such words as these.

Mr. *Gurney* was not aware of any case, but submitted that the words were actionable. The Learned Counsel then proceeded to call his witnesses to prove the words.

W. Endersley resides in Little Thames-street, St. Catherine's; knows, plaintiff and defendant, who both reside in the precincts of the parish. In the latter part of January, defendant came to witness's shop, and said, that he had heard that he (the witness) hanged himself. Witness said no, he was awkwardly situated, but he would sooner go to Newgate than do that. Defendant observed, if witness had not, some other great man had. Witness asked who, and defendant said Mr. Bishop, but the rope slipped.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY observed, the words set forth in the declaration were—"Why Bishop attempted to hang himself, but the rope slipt." These words had not been proved, unless they could be proved, the plaintiff must be nonsuited.

Mr. *Gurney* submitted, that the words in substance had been. He could carry his case no further.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY held, that the words as put upon the record must be proved; that was not done in the present case, and the plaintiff must be called.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

The following order is posted up in the Court of Chancery in the matter of Bankruptcy :—

LORD CHANCELLOR—It is ordered, that no Petition struck out of the Vice Chancellor's Paper, on account of non-attendance, be restored to the Paper, without an order being made by his Honour the Vice-Chancellor upon Petition for that purpose, to be placed in the Lord Chancellor's Paper, except by order made on Petition.

[*The Times*,—*July* 9.

(Continued from our last.)

A View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon. With an Appendix; containing some of the principal Laws and Usages of the Candians; Port and Custom-house Regulations; Tables of Exports and Imports, Public Revenue and Expenditure, &c. &c. By Anthony Bertolacci, Esq. late Comptroller-general of Customs, and Acting Auditor-general of Civil Accounts in that Colony. 8vo. Price 18s. with a Map. pp. 577. Black, Parbury and Allen. 1817.

The Portuguese were alarmed at this alliance, and attempted to prevent its effects. But their efforts, though renewed with vigour for several successive years, proved ultimately unsuccessful. In 1656 the Portuguese were reduced to the necessity of surrendering Columbo to the Dutch, after a siege of seven months, and after a loss to the combatants of, at least, three thousand lives. By the fall of this place, an end, in fact, was put to the dominion of the Portuguese, about a century and a half after their first arrival. In 1658 the Dutch, under Van Goens, took Manaar, and the Portuguese were shut up in Jafnapatam, their only remaining fort. At length, after an obstinate defence, a Portuguese fleet, which attempted to relieve the place, being defeated, and no hope of succour being left, the garrison surrendered, and the Portuguese were thus totally driven from the island.

Soon after the expulsion of the Portuguese, about the year 1672, the French seemed inclined to dispute the possession of Ceylon. Accordingly, they appeared off the island with a large fleet, entered into a treaty with the native princes, and avowed their determination to expel the Dutch. But their enterprize, planned without wisdom, was executed without spirit, and imaginary obstacles prevented the French finally from even attempting to gain a settlement on the island. The English made an unsuccessful attempt to gain possession of Ceylon in the year 1782, the particulars of which, arrived direct from a foreign [illegible] Baronet lost twenty to his Lordship; and the thing went round for some channels of their executive power: for junction, however, of the Dutch with the French in the war, was the signal for the commencement of our operations against their colonies in the East. In 1795 a body of troops was accordingly detached for the conquest of Ceylon; and this enterprize was crowned with complete success.

From this rapid sketch of the history of Ceylon, and its geographical position, we now proceed to an analysis of the interesting work before us.

The author professedly confines himself to the discussion of those subjects, which have not been presented by other authors, or to the exhibition of those under a new aspect, which could not be altogether excluded. We have examined and compared the works principally referred to; and finding his averments well-grounded, we have derived thence additional confidence in the value of his communications, and the claim they have to the approbation of the different classes of readers mentioned in the commencement of our remarks. In pursuance then, of these views, we shall be guided by the order observed in the work itself.

Stating the importance of Ceylon under *political* and *commercial considerations*, the following are the author's words:—

Deeply interested, however, as the British public must feel, in every thing that concerns either Indian commerce or Indian policy, there is one part of our possessions in the East that has not hitherto excited that lively attention, to which by its importance, it is fairly entitled. This possesion is one, that, in the event of a great reverse of fortune on the continent of India, would still afford us a most commanding position, invulnerable by the Indian powers in the Peninsula, and yet so situated as to give us the greatest facility of regaining the sovereignty of that country. The importance of it appears to have been either misconceived, or grossly neglected, by the French Government, during its former struggles for superiority in the East; for when this spot was in the possession of the Dutch, and they were under the influence of the French, it would have been but wise in the latter to have made themselves masters of it.

The country I am speaking of is the Island of Ceylon; which, from its central position in the Eastern seas, and its contiguity to the Peninsula, possesses advantages, in some respects, not to be equalled; and is peculiarly suited for a depot of military strength in European troops, with which every part of the Indian coast may from that point be kept in awe.

Nor are these prudent considerations unnecessary, however firmly established we may think ourselves in India. In framing our Eastern government, we have granted to its subjects *civil* and *criminal* justice; but the nature of our possessions there made it prudent and necessary that we should retain in our hands the whole political power. The character of British courts stands high in the opinion of Eastern nations. Our subjects in India are now sensible of these blessings, and that their persons are protected from the insults of immorality, and the attacks of the assassin. Their property is secure from the encroachments of the powerful, and from the assaults of the robber. Our courts of law, and the impartiality which characterizes them in the administration of justice to natives or Europeans, has contributed as much as military strength towards our undisturbed possession of those vast regions. The authority, however, to which we demand their obedience, must act on their mind; not only so as to persuade their inhabitants that we have at heart their protection, and their happiness, but also that we have ample means to enforce our measures with vigour, if necessary. To govern those regions, able men are requisite, who have served a long apprenticeship in the science of combining the happiness and wealth of the subject with the power and prosperity of the sovereign—men of a steady and firm temper, possessing a liberal and enlarged mind, well stored with the knowledge of civil laws and polity, and as exalted as the station in which they are placed. They ought to use the great powers vested in their hands with vigour; yet that should be seasoned by judgement, and tempered with moderation. They should possess local information; and an acquaintance, not only with the habits, wants, and inclinations of the millions they are to govern, but also with the [illegible] who are to be the channels of their executive power: for as the subordinate officers of government come more frequently and more immediately into contact with those who are governed, so it is their character and their conduct that will ensure compliance and subjection, or provoke disobedience and revolt.

If these views of the political state of India be correct, if our possessions there demand such anxious care for their preservation, our keeping a firm footing on such a spot as Ceylon, contiguous to the Peninsula of India, must certainly be a matter of the first importance to the British public.

The harbour of Trincomalé is open to the largest fleets in every season of the year, when the storms of the south-west and north-east monsoons render impracticable, or very dangerous, the approach to other ports in India. This circumstance alone ought to fix our attention to that spot, as peculiarly adapted to be made a strong military depot, and a place of great mercantile resort, if a general free trade be established from India to other parts of the world. It ought further to be observed, that the narrowness of the channal, which separates the Island of Ceylon from the Continent of India—and the position of Adam's Bridge, which checks the violence of the monsoons,—leave on either side of it a calm sea, and facilitates a passage to the opposite coast at all times of the year. A respectable European force, stationed at Columbo, Jaffnapatam, or Trincomalé, can, in a very few days or hours, be landed on the Malabar and Coromandel provinces.

When, in late years, a massacre was committed upon the English officers at Vellore, which the sons of Tippoo Sultan were enabled to promote by the dissatisfaction then reigning among our own native troops,—when the Rajah of Travancore rose up in arms at the same moment that we were kept under the greatest alarm by events which paralysed the strength of our military power in India,—then the advantage of possessing this central position was fully appreciated by every sensible man in India; and the celerity with which the King's troops passed from Ceylon to the assistance of the East-India Company's government, did not a little contribute to protect and preserve our Eastern Empire.

The author now proceeds slightly to mention the accounts which other authors have given of the inhabitants of this island, and their manners, the production of cinnamon, the pearl fishery, and the hunting of elephants. He states that Knox has given a lively description of that part of the island, and its inhabitants, which was under the dominion of the King of Candy: that Percival and Cordiner have called the attention of their readers particularly to the territories and inhabitants which are now subject to the British Government; and that from the two latter a pretty correct general idea may be formed of this interesting island, except in what relates to its commerce, and the sources from which its public revenue is derived. Cordiner having said little on these subjects; and the 8th chapter of Percival, which chiefly relates to them, being unfortunately very inaccurate.

As the author's particular attention was officially directed to these objects, and as they are of the greatest importance to this country and its government, his researches are proportionably valuable. He, however, conceives that it will not only be entertaining, but useful, to give his readers an opportunity of contrasting the ancient with the modern state of the island. The following extract, therefore, requires no apology.

We learn from tradition, that Ceylon possessed, in former times, a large population, and a much higher state of cultivation than it now enjoys. Although we have no data to fix, with any degree of certitude, the exact period of this prosperity, yet the fact is incontestable. The signs which have been left, and which we observe upon the island, lead us gradually back to the remotest antiquity.

The monuments now remaining appear to belong to several distinct eras. I shall be guided in my conjectures by the opinions collected from the most intelligent and best informed natives. Some of these monuments are constructed of brick and mortar; and their era is traced to a short period before the conquest by the Portuguese, or, at the utmost, so far back only as six hundred years. Of this class are the ruins of [illegible] On Wa[illegible] arm, and divided by tucks into full compartments, which are finished by small [illegible] the celebrated Giant's Tank, which would hold, if in good repair, water sufficient to supply all the surrounding fields to an immense extent: its circumstance or basin, as far as can now be traced, is sixteen or eighteen miles in extent; and, according to the report made in June, 1807, by Captain Schneider, Colonial Engineer to the Ceylon Government, if this tank were repaired, it would now irrigate the grounds which surrounded it, sufficient for the production of one million of *parrahs* of Paddy.*

* A *parrah* contains about forty-four pounds, English weight, of rice.

(To be Continued.)

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